

JPRS-SSA-84-038

28 March 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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28 March 1984

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DETAILS ON VENUE FOR SWAPO-SA MEETING DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 4, 15 Feb 84 p 2

[Article: "Ploy After Ploy"]

[Text]

The talks in Paris this week between SWAPO's **Sam Nujoma** and the French foreign minister **Claude Cheysson** revolved around two principal issues: the venue for a meeting between SWAPO and the South African government, and South Africa's continued insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for the implementation of UN Resolution 435. SWAPO considers the retreat of South African forces from Angola to be an issue between two sovereign states and separate from the question of a Namibian ceasefire - which is supposed to lead up to elections and independence under the UN plan.

The question of venue seemed to provide no difficulties, except that Lisbon, much favoured by US diplomats, is at present not acceptable to SWAPO's chief backer, the MPLA government in Angola. France - which withdrew from the Western contact group last year because it disapproved of America's linkage of Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cubans - is the most supportive of SWAPO among the Western powers. Cheysson is likely to respond favourably to Nujoma's request that the French host a settlement conference, but Pretoria and the US would still prefer a Portuguese venue.

This is why Portuguese foreign minister **Jaime Gama** paid a visit to Luanda last week, despite the chilly Angolan reaction a few days earlier, when Lisbon proposed the stop-over. The MPLA government's increasingly hostile attitude towards Portugal arises from Lisbon's failure to respond satisfactorily to Angola's complaints over the use of UNITA and other hostile groups, of Portugal as a base for their anti-MPLA propaganda. Angola even refused to grant an exploration license to *Petrolgal*, the Portuguese state oil company. Gama tried to repair the damage by promising in Luanda last week that Lisbon would no longer allow its relations with Luanda to be marred by allowing the Angolan government's enemies to use Portugal as a centre for propaganda. (The MPLA is particularly angry at the recent spate of disinformation on the military situation by UNITA.)

Pending evidence that Gama keeps his word progress on the Cuban question - which State Department officials still hope can be resolved through Portuguese mediation - has been impeded. Angola insists as before that the issue is one between sovereign states (Angola and Cuba) but sources close to SWAPO suggest that the military *strength* (though not the presence) of the Cubans in Angola is negotiable, particularly if the South African disengagement in the south continues. Implicit in such a withdrawal, followed by a Namibian settle-

ment, is the rupture of UNITA's supply routes to South African positions, and this prospect has spurred UNITA into concentrating its efforts on a drive towards the border with Zaire.

Pressure has therefore been put on President **Mobutu** to discourage or at least curb UNITA's effort at establishing such a new supply line. We understand that this situation was high on the agenda last week in talks between General **Leclerc** who arrived in Kinshasa ostensibly to discuss French-Zairean military cooperation, and General **Elukl**, the Zairean army chief of staff. Since a Namibian settlement is important to Washington - where President **Reagan** is badly in need of a foreign policy success for his re-election campaign - the Americans have also tried to prevent their peace initiative from being upset by any Zairean boosts to the UNITA offensive. There has therefore been considerable dismay all round at the reappearance on the scene of the FNLA, the second of the anti-MPLA guerrilla groups, which used to operate in northern Angola, out of Zaire.

Ironically (in view of the Angolan/SWAPO preference of France to Portugal as a conference venue) FNLA leader **Holden Roberto** surfaced into public life in Paris, where he has been living quietly as an exile since Mobutu put a damper on FNLA activities in 1979. Roberto, who is Mobutu's brother-in-law, claimed in a press interview last week that he has 7,000 men fighting in six Angolan provinces, including some - like **Malanje** - where UNITA has recently reported victories. (We understand from reliable sources that in one of those encounters at least the FNLA and UNITA have been shooting at each other, each under the impression that they were engaging the MPLA). Since the FNLA has been dormant for some months, after reports of large numbers of their men surrendering to Angolan government troops, there are suspicions that the bulk of the new units suggested by Roberto may be UNITA fighters who have simply donned FNLA arm-bands in an attempt to circumvent Western disapproval of UNITA operations through Zaire.

There is no evidence so far that Pretoria is involved in this ploy, particularly since the South African government has been preparing domestic opinion for at least the possibility of a Namibian settlement. This seems to be the intention behind the recent new emphasis by South African spokesmen on Pretoria's inability to continue subsidising the Namibian economy. The military have let it be known that the Angolan border war in 1983 cost South Africa R1,500,000 a day ●

PETROLEUM TRAINING CENTER TO INCREASE NATIONAL MANPOWER IN SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Malongo Training Center inaugurated in Cabinda yesterday morning is an asset of the SONANGOL/Cabinda Gulf Oil Corporation and the investment made in its construction is estimated at about \$1.2 million.

The center is equipped to provide advanced training courses for production operators, advanced training seminars, equipment maintenance, English, typing and secretarial courses.

The school is made up of five classrooms and one conference room and each of the different courses can handle the simultaneous participation of 12 to 14 students.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the center, the deputy director general of SONANGOL, Engineer Manguiera, speaking for the director general of that company, said that "operational requirements recommend more than just the implementation of the practical training envisaged by the management of the center," because many of those courses are within the reach of a very limited number and do not provide the Angolan workers with the necessary skill for a more responsible participation in the operations of the company.

He stressed that the investment made in the center would be used in a more efficient manner "in behalf of our own operational requirements and the needs and aspirations of the Angolans.

"It is necessary to demystify the idea that is given us whenever we have come here, that the degree of sophistication of the technology makes it difficult for the Angolans rapidly to assimilate the responsibilities that are within their reach," stressed the deputy director of SONANGOL.

Engineer Manguiera pointed out that "our objective is to increase the percentage of Angolans in the company staffs, which at this time does not yet reach 50 percent" in relation to the highly recommended levels.

When that happens, he added, the argument that "it is necessary to safeguard the investment on the equipment and the platforms with excessive safety measures will become false."

The deputy director general of SONANGOL estimated that the recruitment of young personnel for on-the-job training, or integration in the job after the courses at the Central-Petroleum School is not an easy task but that it must be pursued judiciously.

"Cabinda Province will naturally be the main source; however, the company must not forget that the rest of the national territory can also develop vocations in this sector," said that SONANGOL official in conclusion.

8711

CSO: 3442/293

FOOD NATIONAL DIRECTOR EXPLAINS SHORTAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] The national director of the food industry, Carlos Ferreira, considered the lack of supplies of raw materials in the country's main factory units as the determining factor for the low production levels that have been reached.

In an interview with ANGOP, Carlos Ferreira added as other difficulties the irregular supply of water and electric energy, affecting particularly the provinces of Benguela and Huambo.

In a sector analysis of the food industry, he revealed that the N'Gola and Eka breweries fulfilled their production plans almost 100 percent. Referring to the problems the other breweries in the country are confronting, he said:

"It is a pity to see technicians in the country improvising solutions in the breweries because of a lack of means, when we have a contract signed with the "Stella Artois" "and invested 150 million Belgian francs in the beer industry."

As for soft drinks, he considered production in the sector to be quite low, predicting an even greater drop in production in the event that urgent measures are not taken. At the same time, he announced the medium-term closing of some soft drink production units and indicated as the main difficulties of the sector excessive use of the installed equipment and the lack of raw materials, including the shortage of locally produced carbonic-acid gas without which soft drinks cannot be manufactured.

Carlos Ferreira explained that the attention of the sector he directs is concentrated on fulfilling the targets of the Over-all Emergency Plan, which encompasses the food industry in three areas, namely: the program to increase sugar production, the emergency program for priority companies, and the subprogram for oleaginous products.

He considered sugar production, which last year attained about 76 percent of plan fulfillment, as quite irregular.

"Today," he said, "all of the companies encompassed in the Over-all Emergency Plan are confronting import problems. There are also the social problems of the workers and other matters. We look for measures to be taken to improve those situations," he added.

With regard to the milling sector, he commented on the shutting down of all corn mills last year because of a lack of that product on the domestic market. This situation led to the import of many tons of corn, which arrived in our country in a completely spoiled condition.

"Thus far", he said, "we have not yet been indemnified for the corn, in addition to the state of maintenance of the equipment being very poor."

The national director of the food industry revealed that a contract was signed with a foreign company with a view to repairing the country's main mills, which has already been begun at the mill in Catepa, Malanje Province. The "Sagrada Esperance" mill in Luanda Province has also begun to benefit from some improvements, and it is anticipated that it will begin operations next March.

With regard to the problem of resorting to the cooperation of foreign personnel, Carlos Ferreira stressed that the latter have not been fully utilized due to the lack of means for their integration in the productive process of each unit.

"We have the technician," he said, "But if a machine breaks down, he does not have the replacement part."

Finally, Carlos Ferreira said that the department of which he is in charge has paid the greatest attention to the local training of Angolan technical personnel but that their advanced training outside the country has been difficult, mainly because of the low educational level of the workers named to benefit from these apprenticeships.

8711

CSO: 3442/293

BRIEFS

AUTO-REPAIR PLANT--Malanje--Manauto-70, attached to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, was inaugurated in this city recently in a ceremony presided over by Colonel Ludy Kissassunda, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers Party and provincial commissioner of Malanje. Manauto-70, the enterprise then inaugurated, will be devoted to repairing IFA vehicles. The project, in which technicians of the German Democratic Republic and Angola participated, cost 3,081,911 kwanzas. During the inauguration, Colonel Ludy Kissassunda toured the nine sections that make up the bulk of that plant, familiarizing himself with its future operation. On that occasion, the top provincial official showed his satisfaction with the efforts undertaken by the workers who participated in the construction of that vehicle maintenance company, and expressed the wish to see additional personnel capable of guaranteeing the permanent operation of the plant trained in the shortest period of time. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Feb 84 p 3] 8711

USSR DONATES CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT--Luanda, 19 March (ANGOP)--Construction equipment comprising, namely, bulldozers, excavators and traveling cranes, donated by the USSR to the Angolan Government, was handed over last Friday by Boris Assomov, economic counsellor of the USSR embassy in Angola, to Alberto de Almeida, Luanda's assistant provincial commissioner. This donation is intended to be used in restoration and repair work following the torrential rains which have hit the Angolan capital lately. According to Alberto de Almeida, these machines will immediately begin operations with the help of a working team composed of Cuban and Soviet internationalists. They will be operating in the Cariango area, where the latest torrential rains have caused serious material damage. [Text] [MB191919 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 19 Mar 84]

CSO: 3419/511

MINISTER SAYS NATION'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS QUITE OUTSTANDING

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE, MARCH 7: Botswana has had the most rapidly developing economy in Africa during the past decade, the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr M.P.K. Nwako said today in a meeting with the Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) Lord Jellicoe.

Mr Nwako said during the past three years Botswana has increased the number of industrial manufacturing units within the country by between 30 and 40 per cent.

"When one considered that Botswana is landlocked and currently suffering from prolonged drought conditions and is surrounded by very delicate and uncertain political situations, then our economic progress can be considered quite outstanding."

Minister Nwako pointed out that if the international trade statistics are examined then it would appear that Botswana purchased about 78 per cent of its imports from South Africa.

He noted, however, that a substantial proportion of the imports (unofficially estimated at about 35 to 40 per cent) are

in fact items which have come to South Africa from the developed countries in Europe and elsewhere and simply distributed from South Africa to Botswana.

The Minister told Lord Jellicoe that Botswana welcomed British involvement in its economic development since historically, Botswana felt very close to Britain.

He appealed to appropriate organisations in the United Kingdom for additional investment in Botswana either unilaterally or through joint ventures with citizens or local organisations.

Mr Nwako said the pragmatic Government of this country had preserved a democratic constitution and because of the sound investment climate, he was quite confident in inviting British firms to come here and invest.

"Our situation as members of both SADC and the Common Customs Union makes Botswana an ideal manufacturing base for exporting activities north, south, east and west," the Minister added.

In his reply Lord Jellicoe pointed out that the British Overseas Trade Board would do its best to push and assist and encourage other companies to come and invest in this country.

He said there were many mutually beneficial opportunities

for both Botswana and British to cooperate in the further economic development of Botswana.

Lord Jellicoe noted that this country had a very wide agenda running through power generation, water resources development, agriculture, irrigation and service industry.

He said the progress which Botswana made since independence was remarkable. "Within a decade you've made yourself a major factor in the world diamond system."

Lord Jellicoe, who arrived yesterday in Botswana has also met the Vice President Mr Peter Mmusi, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr G. Chiepe as well as other senior Government officials.

He had come to Botswana to find out how trade and investment between Britain and Botswana could be increased.

Lord Jellicoe has also visited Mozambique, Angola and South Africa before coming to Botswana.

DEBATE, CRITICISM OF 1984 BUDGET CONTINUES

Economists', MPs' Views

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 2 Mar 84 p 5

[Text]

ANNUAL budgets normally attract much attention and invoke great interest among the people, so did the 1984 budget, recently given by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi.

The biggest problem with the 1984 budget, many observers say, is that there is too much money in surplus, what the economists call surplus liquidity. The Minister in defending this surplus liquidity said: "The surplus liquidity is largely the result of a build-up of foreign exchange occasioned by improving prices and increased sales of the diamonds and weak demands for imports. In such times we want to accumulate reserves for use when the economy is less strong and accumulation of reserves necessarily brings with it a surplus liquidity situation. We would utilise these reserves to finance good development projects, pro-

vided such projects could be identified and the other constraints of skilled manpower, water and recurrent funding could be overcome."

The question asked by leading economists contacted by the Guardian is why should the Government continue to borrow from outside and thus increase its indebtedness to outside forces when there is so much money in surplus which should be used in the diversification of the economy and promotion of indigenous based industries. This surplus money would for instance, they contend, among other things, be used for projects which could be easily identified, also be used to assist the small farmers and thus help in the production of food in order that the country can be self-sufficient.

On the question of the 10% increment for the civil servants, several members of parliament suggested that incre-

ment was not for the benefit of the lower sections of the civil services but benefitted those already getting higher wages. Mr D. Dichaba, MP for Lobatse/Barolong pointed out that the 10% increase should have been for the lowest paid and that those in superscales should get 2% as this would help bridge the already widened gap between the highest and lowest paid.

The MP for North East Mr K. Nkhwa, accused the Government of having their priorities in a lopsided manner, in that it "showed interests in bars and bottle stores", and that commercial banks prefer giving loans to expatriates, saying that "Botswana do not have security". Mr Nkhwa charged that Botswana has become a dumping ground for South African goods, where they have a ready market, and Botswana remains totally dependent on imports.

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 2 Mar 84 p 5

[Text]

Q.

Professor Oommen, you are reported in the press to have said that the 1984 Budget is a rich man's budget. What are your reasons for saying so?

A. First of all, I do not think that I was correctly reported. It was a first reaction to the Budget speech I heard in Parliament. Given the fact of a prolonged drought, one of the worst in the history of this country, I expected more relief for the poor and employment programmes rather than tax concessions and salary revisions. A 10% increase in salary coming on top of 8% announced in the previous year, while the less organised in society, the informal sector like the Basarwa, agricultural labourer, the female-headed households and above all the unemployed are not protected against the inroads of inflation, did not

occur to me as in line with the goal of social justice. With the marginal rate of income tax since 1973 probably falling with frequent widening of the tax bands, and adjustments in tax rates, I thought the tax instrument has not been used to promote equity. It was in this background that I reacted.

Q.

A number of MP's have criticised the 10% increase on civil servants' salaries, because they hold, is not of benefit to those in the lower sections of payment. What is your comment on this?

A. For one thing, an increase in salary benefits all, probably more the poor sections than the richer ones. This is not to ignore the fact that the MP's have a point. In the jargons of economics, I would say the marginal utility of money for the

top income earner is very much lower than those in the lower income bracket. So considerations of equity demand a slightly lower rate for the higher income brackets particularly if the increase relates to basic salary rather than as compensation for the escalation in the cost of living. However, it is not correct to close your eyes and create darkness.

My complaint was that the formal sector formed only 20% of the labour force and they are relatively better than the unemployed and most others whose real incomes are not protected.

Q.

Professor Oommen, what do you mean by surplus budget? You seem to have reacted to this? Can I have more light on this as a layman?

A. Budgets are generally classified into surplus budget, balanced budget

and deficit budget. The current budget is a surplus budget because the estimated expenditure is lower than the estimated revenue. This means that the budget has not provided for increased expenditure. What I said was that if expenditure priorities are laid down, say, first priority, second priority and third priority, then even if the revenue in the context of the uncertainties in weather, fall in demand for diamonds, etc., tends to fall below the estimates, the Government can quickly adjust. If the anticipated revenue is realised or it's increased, the Government need not accumulate needless surplus, that is, than what is required by the vulnerable situation of the country. Here I do not under-emphasise manpower constraints that may not respond to such sudden changes.

CSO: 3400/765

INTERMINISTERIAL DROUGHT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Kesholofetse Phetihu]

[Text]

GABORONE, MARCH 1: One important development that has emerged out of the activities of the drought-relief programme, is the establishment of the Inter-ministerial Drought Committee.

Known as the IMDC in short, it is an institutional structure that is meant to enable the government to receive critical information on the drought situation early so that appropriate measures could be taken to deal with the situation on time.

"It is an 'early warning system'", explained an official in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

The ministry is the coordinator of the IMDC under which various units such as rural development units, nutrition unit, Food Resources Department, and various ministries combine their expertise to combat the crippling drought currently hitting Botswana for the third consecutive year, and described by President Dr Quett Masire as the worst in the living memory of Botswana.

In his nationwide broadcast last week declaring Botswana drought-stricken this year, the

President said less than 10,000 tonnes of food production are expected from areas ploughed compared to 14 000 tonnes last year. Yet, the annual food requirements range between 180 and 185 thousand tonnes," the President said.

President Masire also disclosed that some 2 000 children have already been found to be suffering from severe malnutrition and that there are fears of expected continuation of the trend of slowly rising rates of malnutrition among children under five years.

A detailed assessment of the condition throughout the country by the government indicates that Botswana is faced with the worst year in terms of rainfall, crop production and leaving thousands of people in the rural areas in an abyss of hopelessness.

It has been reported that rains have been at least 25 per cent below normal in the eastern parts of the country, the crop growing and cattle rearing areas. In most parts, the rain was 60 per cent below normal, with January this year being exceptionally dry so that early crops were scorched.

Livestock mortality is also reported to have increased by

15,2 in 1982 reducing the national cattle herd population in the country from 2 979 000 to 2 818 000 last year. Cases of severe malnutrition have also been reported.

This is the situation that the IMDC is trying to combat with the help of district drought committees; the departments of Metereology; Central and Agricultural Statistics; the Botswana Marketing Board and other Central Government sections by monitoring crop forecasts, nutritional status, food security and such.

A crucial element of the IMDC is the Early Warning Technical Committee which assesses and makes recommendations on drought conditions and food security, said an official of the IMDC.

The institutional structure of the drought relief programme in Botswana is a two-way system in which there is a feed back between the Government and Rural area dwellers, in addition to fostering cooperation.

In this way, the nervous system of the IMDC reaches the poorest

of the poor in rural areas who are more vulnerable to the perilous situation created by drought.

The IMDC whose major responsibility is to draw up and coordinate relief programme; advise Cabinet and arrange funds from various donors; is composed of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Water Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Resources Department, Meteorology Department, CTO, Ministries of Finance and Health.

The Department of Food Resources is responsible for supplementary feeding programmes and supply to primary schools and health points.

The district councils coordinate labour-based relief projects, village water system maintenance and relief of destitutes and projects for Remote Area Dwellers.

Within the structure of implementing relief projects, there are also regional health teams responsible for identification and rehabilitation of malnutrition children, nutrition education and targeting food relief with the help of voluntary

organisations.

The Ministry of Agriculture within this structure, is responsible for vaccination of livestock, provision of stock-feed, marketing of cattle, land clearance and ploughing subsidies and seed distribution.

There is also a National Food Strategy working group which concerns itself with medium term planning for drought. The group's aim is to reduce food deficits and dependence at national and household level.

The areas of work covered by the group include; integration of relief planning into national planning, food production strategies for subsistence and commercial farming, reinforcement of consumer networks, research of causes of malnutrition and design of interventions, use of relief programmes to strengthen local economies, food security planning which include food reserves, storage, processing capacity and regional cooperation.

"As more work is put into the efforts of combating drought, people will hear more about the efforts of the IMDC," added the official.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/769

EFFECTS OF CONTINUING DROUGHT CONDITIONS NOTED

Overall Crop Conditions 'Poor'

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Text]

GABORONE, March 7 If drought conditions continue, food crop production may be below the 14,425 metric tons production of 1983, according to the latest Agricultural Situation Report.

The report presents the general agricultural situation as of the third week of January this year and outlines the average crop, livestock, grazing and stock-watering situation based on an analysis of data received from Agricultural Demonstrators.

According to the report, overall crop conditions are reported poor and the area planted is less than the previous year.

"There is also a slight decline in the livestock, grazing and stock-watering condition as compared to December, 1983,"

says the report.

On crops, the report states that ploughing and planting of 1984 food crops proceeded under unfavourable conditions and that the precipitation levels during both the land preparations and the crop development stages were below optimum.

It further says that reductions occurred in both ploughed and planted hectareage.

"The southern region, Kweneng, Mahalapye West,

Ngamiland, Bobonong have reported less planting while the other parts of the country have nearly the same area planted," says the report.

It states that the quality of the standing crop is also below average, and warns "if drought conditions continue, food crop production may be below the 14,425 metric tons production of 1983."

The report also covers livestock and grazing conditions and it

states that livestock and grazing conditions remained relatively unchanged during this period compared to last month.

The Barolong, Bamaletse/Tlokweng, Mahalapye, Tutume, Ngamiland East showed a slight decline while Chobe and Ghanzi showed a significant increase in livestock conditions compared to December, 1983, according to the report.

In most parts of the country, it states, grazing conditions are expected to deteriorate due to the drought.

"Water for stock is considered fair throughout the country, though there has been a slight decline when compared to December, 1983," concludes the report.

Aid for Farmers Urged

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Charmaine Muir]

[Excerpt]

GABORONE, MARCH 5: Members of Parliament on Monday urged the Ministry of Agriculture to assist farmers in the rural areas who, they said, were seriously affected by the drought.

The MP for Sebinā/Gweta, Mr Mudongo Maswikiti appealed to the Government to help farmers with cattle-feed because their livestock was in a serious condition, and many farmers feared that they would lose their entire herd.

Mr Maswikiti also pointed out that many poor farmers were facing numerous difficulties transporting cattle feed they purchased from distribution centres to their farms.

This transportation problem increased the already numerous difficulties of the struggling rural farmer, he added.

The MP stressed the importance of assistance if the farmers and their livestock were to survive the impact of the drought.

Mr Maswikiti said the Ministry of Agriculture had to live up to its principles and support agricultural development in the rural areas, more than ever before. And rural agriculturalists had to bear the brunt of this devastating drought, he added.

Supporting the argument, Mr

G.K. Koma, the MP for Mahalapye told the House that in some areas of his constituency, the landscape was completely bare. There was no sign of vegetation, not even "a blade of grass," he said.

Mr Koma explained that the cattle were emaciated and the farmers whose cattle were dying daily were in desperate need of assistance.

The MP also noted that some farmers had to employ people to guard their fields at night as cattle wandered around and destroyed farmers' crops in their search for food.

He said that because only a few farmers were able to employ 'guards,' the majority suffered as they lived in fear of their crop being ruined by livestock.

The MP called for positive action to be taken immediately, to remedy the situation and to give farmers hope that their livestock would remain alive during these hard times.

Responding to the call of the Members of Parliament, the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele noted that the MP's remarks had dwelt on the subject of the drought, drought relief measures and the difficulties which Botswana were confronted with for a third consecutive year.

CSO: 3400/769

WITHOUT RAIN, MAIZE YIELD LIKELY TO DECREASE DRASTICALLY

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpt] UNLESS more rain comes before the end of the month, there is likely to be a drastic decrease in the yield of maize this year. But sorghum might not be seriously affected.

According to the Meteorological Services in Gaborone, most areas of the country registered below 5 mm of rainfall during the month of January. This situation could have far reaching negative effects on crops, as they are now at vegetable stage requiring a lot of water. This stage should have coincided with increased rainfall.

According to a report by the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately 90 000 hectares of crop land had been ploughed by the end of December compared with 115 000 hectares last year. Poor rainfall distribution and intense heat have resulted in low available soil moisture in most of the agricultural regions in the country. The maize crop is likely to fail.

The Southern region, which accounted for 40 per cent of the country's crop production last year, has been badly affected by poor rain distribution this year. The report predicts that the 1984 crop yield is expected to be less than 30 000 metric tons.

However, if the remaining part of the rainy season receives good rainfall, normal sorghum yield could still be expected. Most of Ngamiland, Chobe and Mahalapye had enough soil moisture reserve last month to support sorghum crops even without rainfall. By the end of January, the rest of the country had little or no moisture reserve to support the crop. The worst hit areas are the Central and Southern districts.

A spokesman of the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board says, however, the country has enough grain to last until the next harvest in June. The Board has a total of 24 000 metric tons of maize and sorghum. He said the situation at the moment does not warrant importing grain until the middle of this month when it will be determined how much harvest the country is likely to have this year.

According to the Agriculture Ministry report, grazing is 'fair' to 'poor' and livestock are gaining weight very slowly throughout the country.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROPOSED CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARY INCREASE

Increase Above Inflation Rate

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 34 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dingaan Maleka]

[Text]

GABORONE, March 8: Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has said that the 10 per cent salaries increase for civil servants he proposed during his Budget Speech in Parliament a few weeks ago is Government's attempt to help civil servants counter the effects of inflation.

In an interview yesterday afternoon, Mr Mmusi disclosed that Botswana's inflation stands at seven and a half per cent at present and as such the 10% increase is above the inflation rate.

"I did a 10% salaries increase for the Public Service because last year we did not have any and the two previous years, there was a 7½% and 8% increase in civil servants salaries," Mr Mmusi explained.

The Vice President said he had learned from press reports that many people were talking about the 10% salaries increase but what was not clear to him was whether this proposal was being rejected or people were just not satisfied with it. "Do they want more?" he asked jokingly.

Mr Mmusi said that from his assessment of the reports, people seemed to confuse a salaries increase with a salaries review.

He explained that as far as a salaries increase was concerned, Government looked at the inflation rate and tried to help the civil servants meet the rising prices of basic commodities and services.

He said when prices went up, the value of money or its buying power diminished and Government had to step in by way of a salaries increase so that people did not unduly suffer.

Mr Mmusi explained that a salaries review differs from a salaries increase in that it sets up a Salaries Review Commission to look into the salary scale structure of the Public sector, analyses their jobs, considers changes in the cost of living, reviews all allowances and fringe benefits in light of the existing economic conditions, with the view of changing or upgrading salary scales and wages.

He added that different jobs dictate different salary scales.

Mr Mmusi said Government had not given up the idea of a salaries review commission. "One will be appointed in due time," he said.

The Vice President also explained that Government was not only looking at the Public Service when it proposed the 10% salaries increase but had

also considered the private sector, the parastatals, drought victims and the unemployed.

He disclosed that Government had set aside P48 million for drought relief, to help destitutes, farmers, the unemployed and other drought victims.

Asked why each time Government decides on a salaries increase tariff rates of basic services like water and electricity are also raised, Mr Mmusi responded that workers of parastatal bodies like the Water Utilities Corporation and the Botswana Power Corporation are paid from the rates consumers pay to these corporations and "a salaries increase to the civil servants also means wage increase to those workers."

The Vice President said Government has to continually try and curb a brain drain by improving salaries because talented and skilled citizens are sometimes tempted to take up jobs with international organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank which offer very attractive salaries.

Mr Mmusi's interview came in the wake of several Botswana Civil Service Association (BCSA) branches emergency meetings held in Gaborone, Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe, Kanye and Jwaneng which discussed the implications of the 10% salaries increase. BOPA

Francistown BCSA Rejects Increase

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 84 p 1

[Text]

FRANCISTOWN, MARCH 1: The Branch of the Botswana Civil Service Association (BCSA) has called for the appointment of a 'salaries review commission' as a matter of urgency.

In an emergency meeting at the Jubilee Hospital Nurses Hall yesterday evening the civil servants rejected the 10 per cent salaries increase offered by government to civil servants as from April 1.

The argument was that the 10 per cent across the board was unfair because it widens the already big gap between the highly paid and lowly paid public officers. The other point was that it was against the government's policy of economic justice whereby the fruits of the country should be distributed to all.

It was also observed that while the government offered the 10 per cent across the board it also allowed parastatal organisations such as Botswana Power Corporation and Water Utilities

Corporation to substantially increase tariffs far more than the increment offered.

They said the increase in tariffs made the 10 per cent increase in salaries meaningless. The meeting

argued for a "pyramid" method whereby the lowly paid would be offered a higher percentage and this would

decline according to the level of salaries as they go up.

It was also suggested that while awaiting the appointment of a salaries review commission the government should offer a relief of P100 as an interim to all regardless of the level of salaries

They said that the Salaries Review Commission would review the entire conditions of service for all public officers.

It was further argued in the meeting that while superscale officers afford to buy cars and houses they will benefit even more from the 10% increase and continue to live more comfortably, something which was not the case for middle and lower income groups.

The meeting further observed that the salaries review commission which applied a fair system was the one which was headed by

Minister Lemme Makgekgenene while others helped to widen the gap.

Some officers had earlier suggested that in view of the drought only public officers below superscale should be considered for salary increase since the superscales already have enough cake.

A three man delegation and two observers were elected to represent the branch at the March emergency general meeting in Gaborone.

CSO: 3400/769

CHINESE TEAM TO WORK ON TRACK RENEWAL PROJECT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Motlatsi Mbanga]

[Text]

GABORONE, FEBRUARY 29: A team of Chinese experts has begun work on the building of a one kilometre track from the Gaborone station to Gaborone West where a new railway station depot is going to be constructed at a total cost of P1-million.

This has been disclosed by the Chief Engineer in the Ministry of Works and Communications Mr David Adams

The Chinese are here under a protocol signed between the Government of Botswana and China. According to the protocol, the Chinese are to refurbish a 120-kilometre

track renewal project of the existing railway line between Gaborone and Ramatlabama in south of the country.

The Chinese Government is also to supply the rail equipment needed for the relaying of the track under

the agreement.

Mr Adams said during the interview that before they could start (Chinese) on the relaying of the new track, they had to buy railway trucks and relaying equipment and train about 200 people for the job.

He further disclosed that the Government had received tenders for the manufacturing of concrete railway sleepers and

that the entire project would take about two years to complete.

Mr Adams also said that the other part of the rail track from Gaborone to Ramokgwebana to the north which is 540 km would probably take approximately 10 years to renew.

He said that the last time the track was renewed was between 1966 and 1974 using a second hand material from Rhodesia and he expressed the need to renew

the track every 20 to 25 years.

Meanwhile construction work is continuing on the realignment of about 5.4 kilometres of the railway from the existing line about 15 kilometres south of Gaborone station.

The project which costs approximately P5 million involves constructing two bridges across the Motsemaswane and the Taung rivers and diverting the

existing line from Kgale Siding up to Notwane Siding.

Mr Adams explained that the project was part of the raising of the Gaborone Dam wall in order to prevent flooding of the existing line after the dam wall had been raised by eight metres.

GABORONE DAM LEVEL LOW

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Text]

GABORONE, March 6: The level of the Gaborone Dam remained low with 25,04 per cent capacity of water.

This was disclosed by the Chief Executive Officer of Water Utilities Corporation Mr Sayles in an interview.

Mr Sayles said that with the current rate of water consumption it was anticipated that the water in the Gaborone Dam would last until early 1985.

Meanwhile, residents of Gaborone continue to receive water supplies by pipeline from boreholes in the Ramotswa wellfields.

The Ramotswa Water supply to Gaborone will be boosted with the opening of other boreholes and a large pipeline now being along the Gaborone/Lobatse road.

CSO: 3400/769

ASSISTANT MINISTER CLARIFIES LOCATION OF PART OF ZIMBABWE BOUNDARY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 84 p 2

[Text]

GABORONE, March 8: The portion between the Shashe River and the Veterinary Cordon Fence in the Bobirwa area can be put to any use by Botswana since the area belongs to Botswana, Parliament was told this week.

Answering a question in Parliament yesterday, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, explained that if the Zimbabwean army patrols in this area, then they were violating Botswana's territorial integrity and the relevant authorities in Botswana could take necessary action against Zimbabwe.

He was answering a question from the MP for Bobirwa Mr W.G. Mosweu. The MP had asked him to say what use the portion between Shashe River and the Veterinary Cordon Fence in Bobirwa area was supposed to be put since the Zimbabwean Army patrols along this fence on the southern side of the river and whether he did not find it fit for the cordon fence to run in the middle of the river to avoid the Zimbabwean claiming this

portion as they had done with the Tuli Circle.

Mr Matlhabaphiri explained that it was impossible for the cordon fence to be constructed along the Shashe River bed because it would be washed away each time the floods come down the river.

However, he informed the MP that cordon fences were not necessarily contiguous with the international boundaries.

"There are other means of determining and identifying these boundaries and this is normally reflected in an agreement between the relevant countries," he said.

He said that if there was a need to construct a fence on the international boundary, then that was the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands through the Department of Surveys and Lands.

"I should point out that this situation is not comparable with the Tuli Circle, which has never been part of Botswana," said Mr Matlhabaphiri.

CSO: 3400/769

BRIEFS

KFW GRANT--GABORONE, March The Government is to receive a grant of P17.5 million from a German organisation-KFW to help in the financing of the Morupule Power Station and the improvement of roads in rural areas. An agreement to this effect was signed on Wednesday between the Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi and Mr K. Burk, a Board Member of KFW. According to a release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the financing agreement for the Morupule Power Station was also signed by the Chief Executive of the Botswana Power Corporation Mr E. D. Bell. Funds totalling P12 million will be on lent by the government to the Botswana Power Corporation and will be used to partly finance the boilers and the condensers of the new power station, explains the release. For the improvement of roads in rural areas P5,45 million will be provided through KFW, according to the release. The release further states that KFW is the executing agency of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to implement projects in the field of financial co-operation. Up to date KFW have provided grant funds totalling about P85 million which were used for the implementation of more than 17 developed projects, it says. Mr Burk was accompanied by the Director of the Southern Africa Development of KFW, Mr C. M. Gurlitt. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/769

EPLF LEADER ELUCIDATES ERITREAN CONFLICT

London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 18 Feb 84 pp 50-54

[Interview with Muhammad Sa'id Barah, member of Eritrean People's Liberation Front's politbureau; date and place not specified]

[Text] While the world is listening to the cautious deliberations of the Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, other events are attracting attention and their echoes are resounding in most of the news media. The reports come from the heart of Eritrea, the region that has lived through a civil war for more than 20 years during which the rifle has been the sole means of communication over the land's sharp, rocky summits. This has been the case despite the disparity in military capabilities between the Eritrean rebels and the government of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Council.

News has spread of the great victories scored by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in battles in which the Ethiopian forces suffered heavy losses in men and materiel.

The rebels were able also to liberate a number of important Eritrean cities that had been occupied for more than 7 years.

AL-TADAMUN met with the leaders of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front somewhere inside Eritrean territory. In this meeting the principal spokesman was Muhammad Sa'id Barah, a member of the political bureau of the People's Front, who spoke about the Eritrean resistance and its development, which led to the recent big battle. He answered AL-TADAMUN's questions about attempts to find peaceful solutions to the dispute between the people of the region of Eritrea and the Ethiopian government, which has refused to grant this region autonomy, not to mention independence. In order to ensure our journalistic integrity and the safety of our correspondents we are omitting from this interview any reference to the names of those involved.

When the name Eritrea first made its appearance the country had been under Turkish imperialist rule, then Egyptian administration, and finally the colonial rule of Italy, which governed it for 60 years. It became known historically and geographically during the period of Italian rule. Italy had wanted to make it a springboard from which it could leap into Africa. For that reason it paved the country's roads and set up in it many first-class

installations. It was sometimes called "the second Rome." After the defeat of the Axis in World War II the Allies occupied Eritrea for 10 years. During this period arose the question of the three territories and their future: Eritrea, Somalia, and Libya. They became the spoils of the Allies after their victory. It was determined that both Libya and Somalia would receive independence. In the matter of Eritrea there was a difference of opinion. The British, who were ruling the Sudan at the time, proposed that the western part of Eritrea be incorporated into the country they were ruling and that the southern part be joined to Ethiopia. When Eritrean resistance to this trend made its appearance, the question was brought before the United Nations (formerly the League of Nations), which was controlled by the Allied governments. The United Nations decided to put Eritrea under Ethiopian control (federally). This was contrary to the will of the Eritrean people. By virtue of this linkage Emperor Haile Selassie undertook to make port facilities available to the Americans and he supplied them with the base in Asmara known as Kagnaw Station. Despite popular opposition and the rejection of the tie by the Soviet Union and many other countries at the time the federation persisted.

It was then that the Eritrean resistance began to become active in the form of labor strikes and student demonstrations, to which Haile Selassie's regime reacted with harshness and brutality. As consequence large numbers of people--especially from the working class--emigrated, particularly between 1948 and 1958. This period witnessed the liquidation of many persons among political elements who were demanding the right of self-determination for the Eritrean people. One of the people who was doing this was the rebel 'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Kabiri, who was preparing to go to the United Nations to lay his people's case before it, but the masses had no alternative but to meet Haile Selassie's force with like force. The Eritrean revolt erupted in 1961 and the masses rallied around it. In 1962 Haile Selassie's regime decided to abrogate the federation unilaterally and proclaim the incorporation of Eritrea into Ethiopia despite the fact that the federation had been decreed by the United Nations. It was clear that the operation was carried out with the blessing of America, which was in control of the United Nations, in order to safeguard its interests in Ethiopia.

The Eritrean revolution continued its struggle and in 1973, as a result of the struggles of both the Eritrean revolution and other Ethiopian struggles, Haile Selassie's regime fell and the curtain was lowered on a historic era. At that time there was no organized force preparing itself to come to power save for the military establishment that had monopolized the struggles of the people and had exploited them and come to power. It was in this manner that the ruling military council came into being.

In 1977 the Eritrean revolt liberated most of the rural Eritrean towns. Only Asmara, Aseb, and Adi K'eyih remained to be dealt with; most of the cities and basic centers were in the hands of the Eritrean revolution. In 1978 the present Derg regime in Ethiopia launched its first all-out attack with the support and participation of the Soviet Union, upon which the present regime had become dependent. As a consequence it was inevitable

that the Russian stance vis-a-vis Eritrea should change, for the roles have shifted in accordance with interests and changing circumstances.

The military regime in Ethiopia, supported by the Soviet Union, pressed its military attack with the object of thereby liquidating the Eritrean revolution and solving the problem by methods that both suited it and that it wished to employ. Thus the Ethiopian regime carried out against the Eritreans 7 large-scale military operations in which 120,000 troops were engaged.

Muhammad Sa'id Barah, a member of the political bureau of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, takes up where we left off and continues:

"Seven operations and the most modern arsenal of weapons had the defenseless population as their objective. To this end military divisions comprising 120,000 troops were constituted. The People's Front, backed by the Eritrean masses, opposed them with ambushes and were compelled to resist these insane operations in the course of which the government forces suffered heavy losses in men and materiel. The growth of the resistance imposed by Ethiopian military viciousness has now resulted in the shifting of this resistance from a posture of defense to one of offense."

Muhammad Sa'id Barah, a member of the political bureau of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, explains the situation and points it out to us on the maps: "In recent months the Front has liberated the city of Maba'tal, situated between the port of Mits'iwa on the shore of the Red Sea [as published]. It has liberated also the city of [Dibarwa] lying behind Asmara and has launched attacks on Dek'amhare and Adi Gebray. Finally, during the past week the Front has liberated the city of Teseney as well as the city of Aligider. In addition it has liberated 10, 13, and 14, which are military positions occupied by the Ethiopian forces.

"The Ethiopian losses in the battles of Teseney and Aligider were seven tanks, four of which carried 100 mm guns; three BTR tanks, which are armored personnel carriers; eight ZIL motor vehicles, which are Soviet made; a 120 mm gun; four 76 mm guns; one four-barreled machine gun; a large quantity of electric generators; a collection of tractors; five large-size communications sets; and 22 VRC-770 communications sets."

Muhammad Sa'id Barah speaks more slowly and adds: "The human losses were 1,200 killed and wounded and 450 taken prisoner. There were 505 officers and men who have now fled to the Sudan."

We ask: "What were the losses resulting from the previous operations?"

Muhammad Sa'id Barah replies: "As a result of the previous Ethiopian operations tens of thousands were killed. The number of prisoners still in the possession of the People's Front has reached 6,000 so far. The political bureau of the People's Front had decided in 1981 to release 3,000 Ethiopian prisoners. But because of lack of cooperation by the parties concerned and the Ethiopian regime's refusal to have anything to do with

its men taken prisoner the decision was not implemented. This number of prisoners has increased day by day as a result of continued battles."

[Question] Why did the People's Front not attempt to enter into negotiations and try to arrive at a peaceful settlement with the ruling Ethiopian regime?

[Answer] With regard to the question of a peaceful solution, the Eritrean revolt has not fought because it wanted to. Rather, it was compelled to do so, because the Eritrean People's Liberation Front has proclaimed on numerous occasions that it would give all due consideration to a peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue and that the goal of military action is a means of achieving a political end. The Front has stated that the Derg regime (the Ethiopian revolutionary government) has put forth a number of slogans since it came to power. Among these slogans was that of "a peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue." But it has become clear that the purpose behind the dissemination of this slogan was to isolate and cut off the Eritrean revolution from the outside world, and such an aim would not have a genuinely satisfactory outcome.

[Question] What was the nature of this plan?

[Answer] The plan consisted of seven points that were as follows:

1. The holding of a plebiscite for the Eritrean people regarding the determination of their future.
2. The association of a third mediator with the case by commissioning one of the international or regional organizations such as the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, or the Non-Aligned Organization, or by having it done by the United Nations.
3. Both sides are to cease combat while the plebiscite is being carried out.
4. The Eritrean side and the Ethiopian side shall each have the right to work among the masses to mobilize political opinion on its behalf.
5. The mediator, in association with the two parties to the dispute, shall determine the place and time of the plebiscite and the procedure for carrying it out.
6. The plebiscite is to be geared to the following points:
 - A. Complete independence
 - B. Federation
 - C. Autonomy

Muhammad Sa'id Barah explains the reasons for settling upon these three points:

"Autonomy was picked because it is the goal of the struggle. Therefore, it had to be included as one of the objectives of the plebiscite. As for

federation, it already exists in the dossiers of the United Nations, for the relationship of Eritrea to Ethiopia originally was that of a federation that was decided upon by the world organization in the wake of World War II. But Ethiopia abrogated it unilaterally by incorporating Eritrea into Ethiopia. Therefore it was thought proper to include federation among the proposed objectives of the plebiscite. [All as published] The People's Front has agreed that the two sides should be bound by the outcome of the plebiscite, whatever it may be. Then it will be up to Eritrea to form its own political system and parliament through free, democratic, direct elections. The aim of this is to avoid isolating the numerous existing rebel groups, for it will enable the Eritrean people to put their trust in the front that they think is able to advance their interests and achieve their goals. When that happens the issue will have been decided."

The member of the political bureau of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front continues:

"The peace plan was drawn up in 1981. It received the blessing of many friendly countries and was accepted by a number of organizations, particularly in the Arab lands, and by the following European parties and organizations: Belgium; Norway; the socialist parties in France, Italy, and Sweden; and other movements."

[Question] What was the Ethiopian Government's response?

[Answer] The Ethiopian regime's response was to step up military attacks as a reply in the shape of action and as the concrete expression of the Ethiopian Government's opinion. These attacks are dedicated to inflicting death and destruction on the population without any distinction between the fighters belonging to the various fronts and the miserable families living in huts or seeking refuge in the mountains, in holes, and in the bush.

[Question] Observers note that the Eritrean groups are splintered. What is happening with attempts to unite them?

[Answer] We have made an effort actually to unify the groups. The People's Front has undertaken a project to achieve this cherished aim. We anticipate that these groups will soon be united.

[Question] What is the status of the plan and where does the effort stand?

[Answer] The plan consists of two parts. The first is concerned with the political aspect and envisages the creation of a national council in which all the Eritrean forces are represented. From within this council is to be chosen an executive committee charged with bringing the Eritrean issue before international bodies and attracting material and moral support for the Eritrean revolution. In our view this council will act as a parliament in which all parties are represented. The second part is focused on the military aspect. It calls for the creation of a single military strategy, that is to say, the incorporation of the existing forces into the ranks of

the popular army so as to form a single army operating with a single military strategy in the Eritrean theater. By this means we shall transcend differences and the Eritrean revolution will rise to the level of duties for liberation by means of organized, programmed action and will avoid any conflicts occurring as a result of multifarious strategies. In order to achieve this goal we have held meetings with all of the parties and we trust that opinion will move in the direction of this plan being accepted because it is realistic. Recently there was a meeting in Kuwait between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the People's Liberation Forces (the central council). The two organizations agreed to create a joint political committee to be charged with bringing the points of view closer together and seeking to bring about joint action on their part. Now the time has been set for another meeting to discuss the matters already referred to and to direct at an early date a joint appeal to the rest of the Eritrean groups.

[Question] What might be the repercussions of this long-drawn-out war on life inside Ethiopia itself, taking into consideration the cost of the previous war with Somalia and the rise of separatist clamor inside the country?

[Answer] Since it came to power the ruling regime has paid no attention to the suffering of the Ethiopian masses or to the solution of economic problems. The Ethiopian economy has progressively worsened as a result of the subordination of the country's capabilities--which are limited--to the purchase of arsenals of modern arms. Then it acted to draft into the army the working and productive forces in Ethiopia. This applied especially to the peasantry. Then natural forces brought the crowning touch, represented by the severity of the drought from which Ethiopia has suffered since 1975. All of this aggravated the economic crisis. Even the humanitarian aid that arrives as assistance for the afflicted Ethiopians is diverted to the army by the regime.

In spite of this the conflicts within the military establishment are on the increase and there is a continual struggle for power. In the course of this struggle there have been manifested ethnic (tribal) problems that have dominated Ethiopian society since the days of Haile Selassie. This is because the dominant tribal group is the Amharan one and this has led other tribal groups in Ethiopia to take up arms in order to determine their own future. I am acquainted with the names of such popular resistance organizations as the Tigray People's Liberation Revolution Front and the Oromo Liberation Front. This last tribal group comprises 60 percent of the population of Ethiopia. The Tigray national group borders on Eritrea, and Oromo has its center in the eastern and western parts of Ethiopia. Then there are the Western Somalia Liberation Front, the Somali Abo Liberation Front, the Sidamo Liberation Front, and the Afar Liberation Front. All of these groups are opposed to the ruling power and demand the right of self-determination for their peoples inside Ethiopia. The only response that the ruling regime ever gives them is to repress and trample upon the rights of these oppressed national groups. The internecine struggle for power among those wielding authority is still going on. The most recent result

of this infighting that Ethiopia has witnessed is the murder two weeks ago of the governor of Tigray and his deputy. They were among the enemies of the party in power, which is known as the [Asbako]. At the same time seven persons who were the rulers of other provinces were arrested on the charge of opposing the regime. The spark has kindled a fire that continues to spread within the Ethiopian ruling party and the military establishment.

[Question] Despite the fact that nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the outbreak of the Eritrean revolt a resolution of the issue is still not in sight, at least not at the present time. In addition, we hear the rebel groups complaining of the little support they have received from the Arab and Islamic lands, which include the Eritreans.

Before we finish Muhammad Sa'id Barah interrupts, saying: "It is true that there is no support in the real sense. The Eritrean revolution counters the attacks of the Ethiopian military regime with its own capabilities. The regrettable thing is that the Eritrean cause has been opposed by both the East and the West, each for its own reasons and interests. Despite the conflict between the Soviet and the American regimes, they have reached a common understanding regarding Eritrea; it is represented by their leaving Eritrea under Ethiopian control. What we can say in the face of this situation is that it is the duty of friendly and sister countries to supply the Eritrean revolt with whatever support and assistance they may have that is sufficient to discharge the responsibility they bear in the matter of confronting the Ethiopian regime, which is supported by the Soviet Union and its followers in the region."

The place is swarming with fighters. The communications radio blares forth summoning Muhammad Sa'id Barah to a place somewhere in Eritrea, and the fighters depart in his wake.

12541

CSO: 3404/4

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN-BULGARIAN JOURNALISM AGREEMENT--The Ethiopian Journalists Association and the Bulgarian Journalists Union yesterday signed an agreement that will enable them to continue with their previous professional and creative work agreement. The agreement, which is valid for 2 years, will enhance previous cultural cooperation agreements and prepare preconditions for the exchange of journalists trained in varying fields. The agreement stipulates mutual effort for the training of journalists and the exchange of documents and information and cooperation between the mass media of the two countries. Imeru Worku, alternate chairman of the Ethiopian Journalists Association, and (Nikola Reche) secretary general of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. [Summary]
[EA100152 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic NB2 0400 GMT 9 Mar 84]

CSO: 3403/12

AUSTERE MEASURES REVIVING ECONOMY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 1 Feb 84 p 17

[Text]

STRINGENT fiscal measures by the government have had a positive effect on the economy, according to the Central Bank of Kenya annual report for the 1982/83 financial year.

The report says that following drastic cutbacks on expenditure and enhanced revenue collection, the budgetary deficit for the year under review was lowered from the targetted shs. 3,660 million to shs. 2,608 million.

Total revenue from income tax rose by 15.1 per cent, partly due to increased effort

in collecting income tax arrears, while customs, excise and export duties increased by 2.9 per cent to shs. 4,894 million, accounting for 53.3 per cent of total indirect taxes.

The report adds that total government expenditure declined by 3.5 per cent, with a lower level of outlays being attributed to a scaling down on development expenditure, although recurrent expenditure increased.

Taken together, a net decline of shs. 751 million was recorded on the overall level of government expenditure.

During the financial year, however, the cost of servicing the external debt which stood at shs. 18,460 million, rose considerably.

As a result debt service ratio rose from 16.3 per cent in 1981 to 20.4 per cent in 1982, and then to 24.1 per cent in 1983.

The report says that the recurrent revenue in the 1983/84 financial year is expected to rise by 10 per cent above that of 1982/83. The increase in revenue is expected to come from the taxation measures contained in the 1983/84 budget, which

include the increase in sales tax from 15 per cent to 17 per cent.

On the balance of payments, the report attributed the overall deficit to the decline in capital inflows and poor performance of the service sector. Most important however was the worsening of the terms of trade for Kenya's exports with the imports. It is shown that although average prices of all exports rose by 9.4 per cent, those for imports rose by 15.5 per cent, making it the fifth successive decline in the country's terms of trade.

CSO: 3400/771

SISAL INDUSTRY HIT BY DROUGHT

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 18 Feb 84 p 11

[Text] THE sisal industry in Kenya started 1984 on a low key due to some problems. This resulted in poorer transactions than expected, sisal experts have said.

According to the Fibre Review of December 1983, drought conditions have affected certain Kenya sisal estates. Production also remained severely restricted in some areas.

The review reports some delays in the fulfillment of contracts even though demand was "somewhat less than anticipated".

It states that there is still little change in the overall supply position from Kenya where the extent of forward commitments continued to vary from estate to estate. As a result, there was some variation in offer prices between the estates.

It adds that Kenya has witnessed an increase in the level of sisal production to 50,000 tonnes in 1982 and around the same figure for 1983. While estate sisal production has remained static, which in the face of world-wide economic problems is in itself a notable achievement, the overall figure has been augmented by the continued growth of UHDS "native" or "hedge" sisal.

This is sisal grown by small-holders in contrast to the traditional plantations. The project is receiving considerable government assistance, according to the review. As long as sisal prices do not decline a great deal, it is likely that UHDS production will increase during 1984.

Whereas Brazilian sisal prices declined during 1983 trading levels in Kenya and Tanzania showed an increase. This was largely because of the tight supply situation occasioned by the overall decline in production.

Generally, it is explained, December 1983 was a very quiet month with the confidence of European buyers severely undermined by the low price baler twine sales from certain producing countries into the European Economic Community

CSO: 3400/771

EDITORIAL EXAMINES PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA EXAMINED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Feb 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The PTA: Breaking a Vicious Circle"]

[Text]

THE general level of underdevelopment in the Third World is perpetuated by the fact that by and large the trading and general commercial relations established by the former colonial masters have not been changed.

As a result, the Third World countries continue to be suppliers of raw materials and other general produce with little "value-added" for the manufacturing purposes of the developed countries.

The general level of poverty in the Third World is also perpetuated by the fact that this "traditional pattern" of trading relationships has always worked against the developing countries. In recent years, the situation has been made worse by the protectionist measures taken by the developing countries in curtailing imports from the Third World.

One of the best ways to break out of this exploitative relationship is for the developing countries to look for new trading partners with whom the exchange of goods and services can be done on a more equitable basis. Yugoslavia is one country which has indicated a great desire for a new approach to trade with developing countries. There are other similar countries proposing trade in which the barter of commodities is an acceptable substitute for the scarce foreign exchange. Kenya has expressed interest to pursue the Yugoslavian approach, but little progress has been made so far. Few other developing countries have taken similar interest.

The obstacles to new approaches do not lie in the area of ignorance of the mutual benefits that

would accrue to the contracting parties. They lie in the area of the lack of political will to take a new direction in development. A number of leaders in developing countries are also wary that a shift from the traditional cleavages might lead to punitive action on the part of the developed countries who in retaliation for the loss of the cheap supply of raw material might curtail aid facilities.

For this reason, they continue to allow their countries to be held hostage by their traditional trading partners. But the biggest hindrance to faster development to-date, has been the inability, rather than the unwillingness, of the developing countries to establish channels of co-operation and trade among one another. |

It is in an effort to break this costly approach that the countries of eastern and southern Africa have been teaming up in the formation of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA). The initial structure and mode of operation including the use of national currencies instead of foreign exchange for trade within the PTA promises to be a major breakthrough from the monetary control of the developed countries.

Other major areas of the PTA that could spell great development relate to the evolution of a complementary transport and communication system in eastern and southern Africa. There are other plans at the physical cohesion of the member states through improved conveyance of persons, goods and services.

These operations, and others including the harmonisation of customs regulations and documentation, are supposed to start in July 1984.

CSO: 3400/771

BRIEFS

RICE FARMERS THANK PRESIDENT--Mwea rice farmers thanked President Daniel arap Moi yesterday for saving rice industry from collapse. Bishop Allan Njeru, chairman of the Mwea Almagamated Rice Growers Co-operative Society called at Nation House and said the President's two visits to the Mwea Rice Growing Scheme saved the industry. After the President's visit the farmers received adequate supply of bags for the rice then rotting in the fields. "We received the bags immediately after the visit and this saved the whole industry," Bishop Njeru said. Although the farmers had a bumper crop, the Bishop said, they will suffer because the rice will be low graded due to contamination in the fields. He asked the National Irrigation Board to help the Mwea Banking Section of the Co-operative society to recover the money loaned to farmers for planting this year. He said last year, the banking section could not recover about Sh4.3m from the farmers because "the board took all the money for its services from farmers leaving nothing for the society". [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Feb 84 p 23]

TEXTILE INSTITUTE--The multi-million shilling textile training institute being built at Industrial Area. Nairobi, will open its doors to trainees in April. The project, which is estimated to cost Sh120 million is being financed by the Netherlands. Already, equipment worth over Sh25 million has been dispatched. The Government has spent Sh24.5 million on the construction of the institute. The Minister for Labour, Dr Robert Ouko, made an extensive tour of the project yesterday and commended the Netherlands for the assistance it has given Kenya. He said trained manpower was essential for development. The principal consultant and the project manager, Mr Herbert van Werkhoven, told the Sunday Nation, that the project started four years ago and would be completed by the end of March. Training would start soon after. The institute will open its doors to students on April 2, he said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Jan 84 p 23]

FARMERS SHOULDN'T DESTROY CROPS--Farmers should stop destroying their crops when the world market prices drop, the Uasin Gishu District Commissioner, Mr Benjamin Rotich, has said. Addressing pyrethrum farmers from Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet and Nandi districts in Eldoret town, Mr Rotich said some farmers lose a lot of income by destroying their crops on learning that their payments will be delayed due to fluctuations in world market prices. "When the prices improve, such farmers stand to lose since they do not have anything to sell," the DC said, and urged the farmers to pay more attention to pyrethrum.

Saying the country's economy relies heavily on agriculture, Mr Rotich called on the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya to streamline its services and resolve its present problems. But the board's chairman, Mr Makone Ombese, assured the farmers that all their deliveries since September, 1982, will be paid for soon. He said the board will release some funds next month to pay some of the outstanding farmers' dues. The chairman said the world market prices for the commodity are improving and that the board's problems are being ironed out. Mr Ombese called on the farmers to form co-operative societies for greater profit, and reiterated his earlier call to pyrethrum growers to shun bogus middlemen. One of the board members, Mr. Erick Chesereck, urged clerks who still keep the farmers' money which had been released by the board to pay it out immediately. The meeting was also attended by the Rift Valley Provincial Pyrethrum Officer Mr Chirich Chirichir; the Eldoret Deputy Mayor, Councillor Ali Shitalo; the Town Clerk, Mr Joseph Kendagor; the Uasin Gishu, District Co-operative Officer, Mr Mutai, and the other directors of the board.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Feb 84 p 4]

JOBS LOST--About 1,000 workers at the coast lost their jobs through redundancies last year, the Provincial Labour Officer, Mr E. W. Ngare, has said. Employers were forced to lay off some of their workers as a result of economic crises resulting from the current worldwide economic recession and inflation, Mr Ngare said. One of the companies affected was the Kenya Casements, which had been manufacturing steel and aluminum doors, windows and furniture. The company laid off 406 workers after it closed down after 25 years' operation. Another company, the Associated Vehicle Assemblers Co. which has been the country's leading vehicle assembly plant, declared 250 employees redundant. Mr Ngare said Van Leer East Africa Company, which has been making plastic and steel containers, also reduced its workforce by 13 after closing down its Nairobi branch. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Feb 84 p 4]

PROPOSED SHIPPING LINE--The proposed Kenya National Shipping Line will not benefit the Government, but will drain off the much needed foreign exchange, the general secretary of the Dock Workers Union, Mr Ismail Yunis, said yesterday. The Kenya Ports Authority, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Treasury and Unimar, a clearing and forwarding company based in Hamburg, West Germany, are the shareholders of the proposed shipping line. The line intends to venture into business by initially buying space in established shipping companies, vessels to ferry Kenya's exports and imports instead of buying its own vessels. Addressing a press conference, Mr Yunis said the whole idea will benefit only the company whose space is bought. "The proposed shipping line will serve only the interest of the shipping company because it will be acting as a broker by making sure that there is enough cargo for the company which will take a lion's share of the profit," he said. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Feb 84 p 3]

LAND FIRM OFFICIALS DISMISSED--A FIVE-MAN management committee for Ndathi Mugunda land buying company near Kiganjo town in Nyeri district has been dissolved with immediate effect. Nyeri district commissioner, Mr. Norman Njuguna sent the officials packing over the weekend saying "the government had reached a point where it could no longer tolerate unscrupulous company officials." Njuguna ordered the company files brought at the meeting by the

chairman of the dissolved committee, Mr. Newton Gitonga, to be handed over to his DO, Mr. E. W. Mathenge, who was present. He suspended cash withdrawals from the company's accounts and said that other properties of the firm should be handed over to his office by today. The DC said an interim committee, elected by shareholders at the meeting would be in charge of running the company's affairs and sorting out the mess in the company from next week. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 13 Feb 84 p 3]

FARMERS RECEIVE FAO GRANT--THE United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO), has through the western branch of Partnership for Productivity (PPP) given Chekalini Bondeni vegetable growers in Chekalini location of Kakamega, a grant of shs. 2.1 million for the inception of an irrigation project. The announcement was made on Wednesday by an associate expert of FAO working at the Arusha, regional office, for east and southern Africa, Mr. Anders Zeislon when he addressed farmers in Chekalini sublocation of Lugari division. Zeislon said the irrigation scheme which will also supply water for domestic use was a pilot project FAO had undertaken in Kenya under the 'peoples' Participation Project' (PPP) programme that the UN body is running in Africa.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 Feb 84 p 5]

COFFEE GROWERS LEAVE UNION--MEMBERS of Ndumberi Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society in Kiambu district, numbering over 2,000, have unanimously resolved to pull out of Kiambu Coffee Growers' Union which they claimed was no longer serving the society's interest. During the society's annual general meeting held at the weekend at Ndumberi, the members also voted out all the nine old officials of the society and elected new ones. The district co-operative officer, Mr. Patrick Musyimi however told the members that they had to give the union a withdrawal notice of two months and explain to the commissioner of co-operative in writing the reasons why they wanted to pull out of the union. The society, he added, must agree to pay and state payment methods for the four loans totalling shs. 2,977,475.20 which some of its members had obtained from the union through their society. Saying they had no quarrel with the co-operative movements, other than their union, the members agreed to the pre-withdrawal conditions and promised that their new office-bearers would work out the methods of loan repayment with the district co-operative officer. About the alleged non-delivery of services by the union to the society. Musyimi said there was no record showing that the society was to get payment of shs. 1 million which was instead taken by the union.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Feb 84 p 3]

ROAD PLAN A SUCCESS--PHASE one of Kenya's transport and communications programme for Africa is a success and the country is now geared to implementing phase two, covering the 1984 to 1988 period. This was said in Nairobi yesterday by an assistant minister for transport and communications, Mr. Joe Muturia, upon return from an 11-day fourth conference of ministers of transport, communications and planning in Conakry, Guinea. Muturia said at a press conference that phase two would involve 566 transport (road and railway) projects, to cost about shs. 191 billion, and 456 communication projects at a cost of about shs. 54.8 billion. Muturia told the Conakry conference that Kenya's activities during phase one of this programme included the construction of

farm-to-market rural access roads, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the section of the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African highway. It also covered the construction of other regional roads in co-operation with the neighbouring states and established a sound tele-communications network. Mutoria was accompanied at the Conakry meeting by his ministry's chief superintending engineer in charge of construction, Mr George Wabuke, and the superintending engineer in charge of planning, Mr. Peter Wakori. With reference to the second phase of the transport and communications decade in Africa, Mutoria advised participants to learn from the experiences of the first phase and avoid past mistakes. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 22 Feb 84 p 3]

LOME II CONVENTION CASH COMMITTED--THE foreign minister, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, yesterday said a good portion of the shs. 1,056 million allocated to Kenya by the Lome II Convention has been committed to the various projects it was earmarked for. Mwangale was speaking at a press conference in his office upon return from Brussels, where Kenya and 62 other African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries entered a trade and financial agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) countries. Projects financed by the EEC, in conjunction with the government, include the Machakos Integrated Rural Project, the Bura Irrigation Scheme, the Upper Tana Reservoir, cattle dip projects in Coast province and the Eldoret Polytechnic. However, the minister said, the major problems encountered by the ACP countries in connection with EEC co-operation was the EEC procedure for projects evaluation and funding. He added that in the recipient countries the major problem was co-ordination and implementation of approved projects. Mwangale said Kenya was doing her best to improve the implementation of the approved projects. Regarding trade between Kenya and the EEC countries, Mwangale said it was Kenya's desire that this area be further expanded for mutual benefit. He said: "At the moment, the EEC is the largest market for Kenya's exports. Some 25 per cent of Kenya's exports, went to the EEC countries in 1982 as Africa took 28 per cent of Kenya's exports in the same year. EEC imports to Kenya were 35 per cent per cent in 1981." Kenya had been taken seriously during the Brussels discussion because of its political stability and maturity under the leadership of President Daniel arap Moi, he said. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 21 Feb 84 p 3]

BIWOTT TOURS ROAD PROJECT--THE minister for energy and regional development, Mr. Nicholas Biwott on Tuesday made a tour of the initial stages of the multi-million Kerio Valley road project in Elgeyo Marakwet district. The project which is sponsored by the government and will be built by the national youth service will connect Kipngoror and Chesegon in the district. Biwott urged the engineers and surveyors of the project to start work immediately to avoid difficulties at the time of rains. The 115 km road will on completion open up the Kerio Valley and facilitate easy transportation of produce from there. A senior superintendent engineer, Mr. Kremer, told the minister that the building of the road will consist of upgrading, and the levelling of the existing road. Actual work will start as soon as enough machinery has been taken to the area. The minister who was accompanied by the permanent secretary for transport and communication, Mr. P. W. Wambura and an assistant director of national youth service, Mr. G. P. Otieno, was welcomed at the construction site by a senior commandant, Mr. E. M. Mbuthia. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 9 Feb 84 p 8]

NEW OIL STORAGE FACILITIES--THE government is installing oil storage facilities at Kipevu to increase the country's crude oil storage capacity by 990,000 barrels, the minister for energy and regional development, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, said in Mombasa yesterday. The facilities will also make it possible for the country to store 500,000 extra barrels of fuel oil. All these facilities are related to the operation of Kenya Petroleum Refinery, the minister said. The minister said the additional crude oil storage facilities will make it possible for the refinery to operate for some time even if the country is to experience sudden interruptions in crude supplies. [Excerpts] [By Ammanuel Mweru] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Feb 84 p 16] The facilities will enable the storage of crude oil capable of sustaining the country's energy requirements for 30 days. The Minister said that currently the country has storage capability to meet energy requirements for only 18 days. Mr Biwott said the Kipevu facilities will help Kenya to stabilise costs of the fluctuating prices of crude oil and thanked the Canadian Export Development Corporation (CEDC) for lending Kenya Sh312 million towards the project. The Minister hailed relations between Kenya and Canada, saying Canada has also granted Sh58 million for the Kiambere hydro-electric power project which will supply power directly to Mombasa. The Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr David Miller, who also attended the ceremony, said the facilities will provide storage for 160,000 cubic metres of crude oil and 80,000 cubic metres of residual oil at a time when, he said, Canada will spend Sh2,500 million to Kenya's economic development of which 60 per cent will be on the energy sector. This will be spread in the next five years. [Excerpt] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 29 Jan 84 p 24]

CSO: 3400/771

MALI

BRIEFS

FRENCH FOOD AID--The agreement on the granting by the French Government of food aid worth 8,000 tons of maize to the Government of the Republic of Mali for our people affected by drought in the 1983-1985 period became official today at the French Ministry of Economy and Finance in Paris. The agreement was signed for Mali by the Malian ambassador to Paris, His Excellency Noumou Diakite, and for France by Mr [name indistinct], principal secretary at the International Aid Agency of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. [passage indistinct] [Text] [AB081815 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Mar 84]

CSO: 3419/490

NHAMATANDA DISTRICT TO ERECT NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Nhamatanda district in Sofala is working towards setting up social and economic infrastructure to stimulate development in the region, using local resources. Under the program initiated this year, the town will be urbanized, and improved housing will be built in the communities, along with a few production units.

According to the district administrator, Daniel Jacobo Salite, a team from the Sofala Cadaster and Geography Unit will look into preparing a map of the town using current data.

Daniel Jabobo Salite went on to say that the same team surveyed the population density and the main economic activities in the region, and hopes to be able to present soon a geographical map of Nhamatanda with the physical structure needed for its development.

The Construction and Water Office of Nhamatanda also devised a construction program as part of the infrastructure to be built, on the basis of the district's potential building materials.

In this connection, according to Filipe Meque Sithole, an assistant technician at the Ceramics and Lime Unit, a ceramics center will soon be set up in the community of Lamago. This center will train the people who will direct the various ceramics units to be set up in Sofala Province.

The Artisan Ceramics Center, as it will be called, will transmit scientific information on making bricks and tiles (for roofs of houses) from clay.

Priority Projects

Among the priority projects for this year are building a secondary school, repairing two bridges along the Metuchira road, and opening a 36-kilometer road linking Tiez to Mosca de Sono, in Muda district.

It is important to point out that the brick production plans will be coordinated with construction needs, in terms of projects. However,

various difficulties have delayed the opening of the center, and the course in artisanal ceramics that was scheduled to begin on 15 January has been postponed until a later date.

People we spoke with were of the opinion that the lack of communication between the various districts, which have different production capacities, might have caused the delay in the program.

Filipe Meque said in this regard that "we are trying to locate lime in the region but we have not yet been able to find any."

9805

CSO: 3442/288

NON-MAINTENANCE OF CARGO VESSEL BLAMED ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Text] The failure to maintain the tanker ship "Matchedje" for nearly 3 years could soon lead to disastrous consequences if the situation continues, according to the Mozambican crew, who generally expressed their indignation at this serious problem.

The 30 crew members of the "Matchedje," however, all acknowledge that this situation is largely a result of the current difficult economic situation in Mozambique. Work which needs to be done can only be performed abroad, which entails payment in foreign currency. However, if immediate solutions are not found, things will become even more complicated and the repairs will cost a fortune.

The reason why this ship cannot be fully maintained in the country is that it is too big to be accommodated at the floating dock in Maputo. It is 130 meters long and 18 wide, and draws 8 meters.

According to information provided by a few crew members, the last time the ship's hull was cleaned was in 1980 in Madagascar. Nothing significant has been done to it since that time, despite the fact that this type of maintenance should be done every year. In 1983, the possibility of repairing the ship in Portugal was discussed, but was not feasible, and the hope was that it could be done this year.

"At the present time, we have to stop the engines every 24 hours to change the valves when we are underway, which means that we have to do this on the high seas. This is extremely dangerous, because if this should coincide with a bad storm, the consequences could be disastrous," one of the crew members said.

"Because of a lack of regular maintenance," he continued, "the ship is gradually deteriorating, and its life span is therefore being reduced. It is an excellent vessel, but because of this problem, it does not look like that today."

The "Matchedje" is the largest tanker in the country and was purchased in 1978 from Japan, where it was built and first put to sea in 1972. It has a load capacity of 10,200 tons and can travel at a speed of 14 knots. Because of its current condition, however, now it only runs at 7 to 8 knots.

9805

CSO: 3442/288

MACHINERY REMAINS IDLE FOR LACK OF SPARE PARTS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] EQUITEC, a state enterprise involved in distributing and importing industrial and technical equipment in Beira, is planning this year to form a team to provide technical assistance for the machinery supplied by it in the north-central part of the country.

According to Ernesto Jose Mata, a representative of EQUITEC, this production unit is shortly expecting an order for 900 varied sets of parts for repairing hydraulic jacks, to be used in connection with this project.

"This mobile team is being set up to try to minimize the constant breakdowns in the equipment caused by the negligence of our customers. When any piece of equipment is bought, we give full instructions on how to maintain and care for it, but some customers do not comply," Mr. Mata said.

With the cards that have already been prepared, EQUITEC will be able to keep track of the age and maintenance of the machines manufactured by their factories and regularly send technicians to assist and provide maintenance.

Besides the team specializing in various types of equipment, EQUITEC has a technician at headquarters who makes regular calls in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambezia to help repair machinery.

Eight Machines Out of Order

Ernesto Mata informed us of the enterprise's current problem of a shortage of parts, which could jeopardize the effectiveness of the mobile team. As an example, he cited the case of eight machines, four compressors and four stackers, which have been out of order since 1982, even though they were new.

According to him, the machines were damaged as a result of faulty handling during unloading, and they needed new parts to replace the broken ones.

"We contacted headquarters many times to see if they could send us these parts, but we were told that there were none on the domestic market and since then the machines have been deteriorating over time," the EQUITEC representative said.

The compressors were to be sent to the Executive Council of Beira, to be used specifically for the health sector.

'CONCENTRATION' CENTERS CREATED TO HOUSE REFUGEES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] In Nhamatanda, Sofala, the people rescued from areas of fighting by the Mozambican Armed Forces, after the destruction of the armed outlaws' camps, are being settled into a new life and organized in collective groups. In an initial stage, these citizens are being housed in centers.

According to the administrator of Nhamatanda, Daniel Jacobo Salite, the housing centers are located in populated areas where work is being done to improve the standard of living.

Mr Salite said that "At present, we are calling these places concentration centers. In these inhabited areas, projects to build improved housing are being implemented, in accordance with the guidelines of the Frelimo Party, which recommends that communal villages and neighborhoods be set up."

Daniel Jacobo Salite went on to say that as soon as the people arrive in the town of Nhamatanda--many of them fleeing from the atrocities of the agents from Pretoria--they are given land to settle on and they receive assistance needed to increase their food production and build their homes.

It is important to point out that the people rescued from the zones under enemy attack are settled in areas already inhabited, where they are integrated into the political and social activities of the region.

In this connection, the Party's and Government's plan in Nhamatanda is to ensure that the military victories better respond to the development needs of the district. Under the construction program, the district is planning to build improved housing in the communal villages, and other social and economic infrastructure as well, to improve the people's standard of living.

Former Unemployed Also Integrated

The administrator of Nhamatanda also reported that his district has received a large number of unemployed persons evacuated from the city of Beira. These people were also being integrated into various production units. Once they arrived, they were assigned to state, private and cooperative agricultural enterprises, where they have already taken up the normal life style of the local people.

It should be noted that these formerly idle people have for the most part already built their houses. With the support of district political structures, they have started their small trades. Despite some problems which still remain, a large part of the citizens covered by "Operation Production" are already settled into the district.

Pursuant to the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress, the residents of Nhamatanda District are being trained in self-defense, and many of the production units there are defended by their own workers.

9805

CSO: 3442/288

NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Watch It!"]

[Text] WE ARE still in a severe recession.

We remain in the grip of one of the worst droughts this century.

We continue to carry the enormous burden of keeping South West Africa going.

Our public servants have been given the well-deserved increases in salary that will make the civil service competitive with the private sector.

We have to meet the high cost of homeland independence and our racial system.

We have to pay for the new three-chamber Parliament--and the big increase in the salaries of Cabinet Ministers and MPs of the present set-up (and we will have to extend these new salaries and privileges to Coloureds and Indians who take up their seats and positions in the Coloured and Indian chambers).

We have to meet the huge cost of defence.

Yes, we have economic and financial problems such as we have not had in years.

Indeed, from being a country which could boast of comfortable-to-high salaries and low prices, especially of foodstuffs, and clothing, and fuel, and other essentials--we have become a country in which salaries have not kept pace with rising costs, a country in which prices are, in general, on a par with those of other countries (but a country without the social security benefits that can cushion the high prices and high cost of living).

In other words, we no longer have any special advantage and, in some respects--for example, two-figure inflation--we are far worse off.

It is no good saying that the Government is to blame for all the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

But, and that is the big but, the Government has not done anything to inspire the belief in the community in general that it is doing its utmost to curtail its own costs, to work to the budgets it has set, to increase productivity of its own employees so that it can do its work more efficiently and with less staff.

And so railway tariffs go up, and postal tariffs go up, and taxes in the Budget will, no doubt, go up.

And taking these increases together with rises in the prices of basic food-stuffs like bread and maize products (which will bring increased prices of meat, and chicken, and eggs, and other products), and increases in the prices of tyres, and of steel and steel products, and of petrol and other commodities, the Government is failing on the bread-and-butter and ordinary living front.

True enough, our political situation is such that the electorate thinks more about reforms, and constitutional development (for or against) and of peace, and of getting our racial and neighbourly affairs in order, than about prices, and tariffs, and taxes.

But this will not always be so.

There will come a time when the Government will be judged on how it has run the country's economic and fiscal affairs, on how it has looked after the ordinary man.

And if it is found wanting--and unless it pulls up its socks, it will be found wanting--it will find itself in a great deal of political trouble.

Besides, every increase--whether it concerns water tariffs, or postal tariffs, or railway fares, or hospital services, or the price of bread--causes extra burdens to be placed on people who cannot afford the burdens already imposed on them.

There is something wrong, even given the circumstances in which the country finds itself, when we cannot bring inflation down below 10 percent.

There is something wrong, even in the circumstances in which the Government finds itself, when the Government cannot keep its spending down.

Perhaps it is time we had fresh direction, fresh ideas, greater fiscal austerity, more effective curbs on State spending.

For if we go on as we are doing, we are only inviting social unrest and a rejection among the less-privileged of the whole system of free enterprise on which our economy is based.

CSO: 3400/774

AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATES SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Democrats"]

[Text] SAVE us from American Democratic Presidential candidates--and from those, like Mr Jimmy Carter, who become President.

For these sanctimonious fellows all seem to know how South Africa should run its affairs.

And the way we are supposed to run our affairs is by accepting one man, one vote majority rule.

President Carter wanted this. His Vice-President, Mr Mondale, who is now one of the two front-runners for the Democratic nomination, told Mr Vorster in Vienna that this was what the United States Government demanded.

Now we have the Democrats again in full cry about South Africa, hoping, no doubt, to win Negro votes with their anti-South African stance.

Mr Mondale has spelled out specific steps he would consider against South Africa if he became President--a ban on Kruggerrand sales in the United States, a ban on further American investments in the Republic, and an extension of the US military embargo to include anything to do with police activities.

Congress may take care of these matters for him, reports from Washington suggest, because all of these points are included in legislation expected to come to a vote soon.

But one sanction mentioned by Mr Mondale is not part of any pending legislation. This is his threat to stop South African Airways from having landing rights in the United States.

Mr Mondale has also said that he would make certain that South Africa understood that, if it did not make progress on Namibia and apartheid, the United States would be prepared to use sanctions in co-operation with other countries.

Now we have the liberal Senator Gary Hart, who is challenging Mr Mondale for the Democratic nomination, spouting his anti-South African venom and threats.

He has stated that he favours full economic sanctions against South Africa unless reforms are made to increase Black political power.

"I would lay down a timetable whereby the Government of South Africa had to open up its process to the Black majority, with the understanding that if they didn't meet a reasonable timetable then full economic sanctions would be imposed."

He also supported, he said, a ban on the sale of Kruggerrands in the United States and the proposed legislation prohibiting bank loans to the South African Government and making equal-employment guidelines mandatory on US corporations operating in South Africa.

There are some observers who console themselves with the thought that much of what Presidential contenders say is for electioneering purposes, but that if a man like Mr Mondale or Senator Hart become President, the responsibilities of office, as well as America's strategic needs in our area, would temper his actual policies.

In some respects, they will; in the main thrust of policy, they won't.

There are also observers who think our peace initiative will help us to swing Democratic opinion in our favour. They, too, are mistaken.

The Democrats do not care whether we have non-aggression pacts with some of our Black neighbours; they want Black majority rule in South Africa.

Even in these days of reform, there is no prospect of this happening.

We shall therefore have to do what we have to do, whatever the Democratic Party thinks.

We hope that President Reagan will win a second term--and he should, provided his health continues to stand up to the pressures of the Presidency.

But if he does not, and there is a Democratic President, we will be back in the freezer in our relations with the United States.

We are, however, a sovereign country and nobody, not even a Democratic President, can push us around.

Which is what Mr Carter found in his period in the White House.

CSO: 3400/774

HOMELANDS BOOST NUMBER OF DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 10

[Text]

A TOTAL of 453 people were taken into detention last year in South Africa (including the four independent homelands), according to figures released this week by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This compares with a figure of 264 for 1982.

The large increase in detentions is mainly attributable to the fact that the number of people detained in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei rose from 83 in 1982 to 215 in 1983 — an increase of 159 percent. The Ciskei alone accounted for some 180 detentions last year. The number of detentions in the rest of South Africa rose from 181 to 238 — an increase of 31 percent.

Of the total of 453 people taken into detention during 1983, 323 had been released without charge up to the end of last month. It appears that 60 people were in detention at the end of February this year, 39 of them in the Ciskei, the Transkei, and Venda.

The Institute's figures

are based on data compiled by its research department and on information collected by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee and the Dependents' Conference of the South African Council of Churches.

The institute does not claim that the figures are definitive, but it believes they are the best unofficial statistics available. Organisations attempting to monitor detentions labour under the difficulty that comprehensive statistics are not made readily available by the South African Government or the authorities in the four independent homelands which detained people last year.

In a fact sheet issued yesterday the institute points out that people were detained and held last year not only in terms of various provisions of the Internal Security Act but also under the Criminal Procedure Act. Section 50 of which permits a person to be held for 48 hours before being brought to court and which, it appears, is being used in respect of suspected political offenders

as well as in routine criminal investigation cases.

The Institute points out that three people are known to have died in detention in South Africa in the past twelve months. They are Mr Simon Mndawe (23), who died in March last year while being detained under the Internal Security Act; Mr Paris Malatji (23) who died in July last year while being detained under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act for security reasons; and Mr Samuel Tshikudo (53) who died in detention in Venda in January this year.

The Institute's fact sheet points out that next month Mr Abe' Dube will have been in detention for two years. Mr Dube has been held in preventive detention since April 1982, and his present detention order is not due to expire until November 1984.

Two other people held in preventive detention for lengthy periods were released in August last year, says the institute. Sapa

CSO: 3400/774

SLOW RECOVERY SEEN FOR FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 12

[Text]

IF ALL goes well — and there's no guarantee it will — it may take 10 years before drought-hit farmers can claim a full recovery.

In the affected areas of the western Free State and the Western Transvaal, farmers and their representatives need normal or better than normal crops until 1994 to get on an even keel again.

A Hertzogville farmer registered bonds totalling R1,5 million and production loans of R3 million to plant a potato crop this summer. But the crop was a total failure and the size of the farmer's debt is increasing on interest alone by about R70 000 a month.

Debts

Assuming he can raise a further R3 million loan for a planting next spring, he will have accumulated debts totalling nearly R10 million before bringing in any cash after harvest in mid 1985.

A normal crop yield on the additional outlay, if he plants maize, should bring in a profit of about R1,2 million — insuffi-

cient to cover his interest of more than R2 million at current rates.

The farming situation assumes even more serious proportions it is realised that the most seriously effected areas are among those which produce up to 50 percent of South Africa's winter wheat crop.

Estimate

Although falls of up to 60 mm of rain were recorded in the stricken areas this week, farmers estimate that a further 150 to 200 mm of rain is needed before it will become possible to plant wheat by the end of May.

Past rainfall patterns in these areas indicate that this is unlikely, which will probably place additional burdens on the Government in the form of wheat imports, when it is already facing the prospect of having to import 4,5 million tons of maize because of the crop disaster.

Wheat and maize are not the only crops affected by drought in this huge area which

stretches over the entire maize belt and winter wheat production areas.

Evidence

There is stark evidence on almost every farm of total failures in crops such as sunflowers and groundnuts, while grazing in many areas has died off completely.

Burdens

This has created additional burdens, since many of the farmers, to keep cash flows going, have turned to milk production, and now find themselves having to buy feed for their herds two months before the onset of winter.

Many farmers are shedding their beef cattle as quickly as possible because there is no grazing, but stud farmers, like their dairy counterparts, are having to feed their stock.

At present, many are using their failed maize crops to feed their herds.

Disaster

The stories of disaster over vast areas in the two provinces are not being exaggerated.

For example, the North-West Co-operative at Lichtenburg, which has the country's biggest maize farms — some of them up to 28 000 ha will not this year receive any maize from the farms according to a report it has made to the SA Agricultural Union.

From the farmer's side, an appreciation of the size of the economic catastrophe they are facing may be gauged from the fact that production costs on a single hectare of land are about R400 — or R400 000 for a 1 000 ha unit.

In cases where there have been three successive crop failures, such as at Wesselsbron and Bultfontein, the effect on crop production loans is manifest.

Crippling

Because hundreds of farmers are unable to meet their crippling interest burdens and commitments are present, the South African Agricultural Union in its 60-page memorandum of recom-

mendations to bring relief to farmers and the affected communities, suggests that in the worst-hit areas farmers should pay no interest on existing loans.

In less badly affected areas, it has been suggested that the farmers could bear about a third of the interest burden.

The effect on some of the towns has already become apparent. At Wolmaransstad, for example, about 40 houses have been vacated by people who have lost or left jobs because of the drop in business.

In isolated instances, farmers have sold up what they can on their farms and left them to seek employment in the cities until conditions improve.

CSO: 3400/774

DROUGHT-HIT FARMERS DEPRESSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 13

[Article by Tony Sterling]

[Text]

PERHAPS one of the most depressing aspects of the drought which is ravaging the maize and winter wheat belt in the Free State and Transvaal is the soul-destroying effect it has had on many farmers.

In hotels and on sidewalks along the route I met farmers who had come to spend the day in town simply because they could not bear to sit and watch their crops wither under the blistering sun.

January — and to a lesser extent February — proved to be a period during which the crises evolved.

Promising

Up until then, in many of the areas visited, crops were looking promising, particularly around areas such as Viljoenskroon and Bothaville, at the heart of the maize triangle and where the National Maize Producers' Association (Nampo) is quartered.

An examination of these maize crops shows that although plant development was healthy up until the end of December, when optimistic fore-

casts were still being made of a 60 to 70 bag per ha crop, which would have brought a handsome profit, yield estimates have dropped to 20 bags per ha.

Even among many of the best-looking fields, cob examination shows sporadic seed development.

Wept

One young farmer at Wolmaransstad, who started on 160 ha on savings built up as a salesman, wept when he told me: "I'm spending my last R10 in cash here at the hotel because I can't take walking around my farm watching everything I have worked for die."

He told me that over the past three years he has gone from a situation of profit to one in which he now owes his bank about R500 000.

Another farmer from Makwassie, whose family owns farms totalling about 12 000 ha in extent, told a similar story and said he had been forced to get rid of 162 farm labour-

ers whom he was unable to pay any more.

"What are they going to do?" he asked. "They are not trained to work in the cities and if you take it that they all have families, you are looking at 800 people on our farms alone."

Game

Even those farmers with game are having to get rid of their stock. Last year Mr Koos Bekker of Hertzogville saw considerable numbers of his game herds die in spite of supplementary feeding. Now he has sold a large proportion of his stock.

Apart from the odd sheep, which have to date survived remarkably well, nothing moves at a time when there should be general activity.

"Oom" Frans Viljoen, chairman of the Wesselsbron region Agricultural Union, is one of those who today doesn't like visiting his farm — he prefers to stay in town.

"There's nothing much to do on the farms at the moment except watch

them wither. That is why you see no one about," he said.

In the absence of cash, many hotels are carrying big credit burdens as the result of visits from depressed farmers.

BLACKS LOSE OUT ON 'FARMS' NEAR ATTERIDGEVILLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] ABOUT 2 000 Indian families will be settled at the controversial "Dairy Farms" near Atteridgeville in the near future, it was announced yesterday.

The "Dairy Farms" were proclaimed an Indian residential area on March 13, 1981 amid vehement petitioning by the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council to have the place incorporated into the black township to alleviate their acute housing shortage.

Mr E "Boetie" Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium management committee, yesterday said they had about 2 000 families on the official waiting list for housing who would be settled at the "Dairy Farms"--now called Lotus Gardens--"possibly in 1986".

The controversial "Dairy Farm" issue took a dramatic turn on March 25 in 1981, when the Council, led by Mr Joseph Tshabalala, suspended their activities for three months in protest against the Government's decision.

The council also threatened to resign en bloc at the decision to allocate the area to the Indians--a move which nullified their two-year battle through memoranda and representation to cede the land to the council.

Mr Abramjee yesterday said the area has already been upgraded for their occupation, which would solve their acute housing shortage. The place could be ready in 1986, Mr Abramjee said.

CSO: 3400/774

MORE SCHOOL UNREST REPORTED IN ATTERIDGEVILLE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] TWO male students were injured--one seriously--when a group of pupils assaulted and urged the entire student body to boycott classes at the Dr W F Nkomo High School in Atteridgeville yesterday.

Scores of students fled to safety and others ran to their homes after pandemonium erupted during morning assembly, a source close to the students told The SOWETAN yesterday.

And at almost the same time not far away, more than 500 students boycotted classes at the D H Peta High School, in protest against the presence of the school committee chairman who addressed them yesterday morning.

Mr A M L Combrink, regional inspector of the Department of Education and Training (Det) in Pretoria, yesterday confirmed the disruption of classes at the two schools. But, he said, everything was back to normal at Dr W F Nkomo High School.

Students at the D H Peta High School, Mr Combrink added, were not in their classes but on the school premises. No incidents were reported there.

A source close to the students at the Dr W F Nkomo High School said they were at assembly when a group of senior students started assaulting and whipping them with sjamboks, telling them to boycott classes in protest against certain school conditions.

During the rumpus that followed a 12-year-old Form One pupil, Leonard Pitswana of 28 Tsele Street, was hit in the stomach with a brick.

Another student was injured on the leg. Both students were rushed to the Kalafong Hospital by two male teachers.

Most of the victims, who are in Standard Six, seven and eight at Dr W F Nkomo High School, were found roaming the streets at about 8.30 am yesterday--

terrified and not knowing whether to return to school or not. Some were seen in the company of their parents, who escorted them back to school.

Caned

Those interviewed by The SOWETAN yesterday said the boycott of classes at the Dr W F Nkomo was sparked off when the principal said that six ill students should first obtain permission from their prefects to go to hospital.

CSO: 3400/774

COLLAPSE OF ROAD NETWORK 'IMMINENT,' OFFICIAL REPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — The collapse of South Africa's national road network was imminent and unless urgent steps were taken to rectify this, traffic conditions would soon become chaotic and very dangerous. Natal's Director of Roads, Mr Roy Hindle, said yesterday.

He said the Government was following in the footsteps of the Australian authorities, which had allowed their national roads to deteriorate to a shocking state.

In Australia, he said, the authorities had been cutting expenditure on roads for the past 10 years, and traffic conditions had become almost nightmarish.

Road surfaces on national highways were badly in need of repair.

The Australian Government had recently imposed a levy on road-building, but had let the

situation slide to such an extent that it was unlikely that even with funds they would be able to solve their problems.

The South African Government had been cutting expenditure on roads for about five years. A situation similar to that in Australia was fast developing.

If the collapse of the national road network were to be prevented, the Government would have to impose a 2c-a-litre levy on the price of petrol immediately.

In Natal, he said, the condition of the N2 and N3 highways was terrible in some places. Roads were being allowed to deteriorate and new roads were not being built to provide for the increasing number of road users.

If this situation con-

tinued, dangerous, congested and chaotic conditions on roads were inevitable.

"We are building up a serious backlog and unless there is a significant injection of funds into the building and maintenance of national roads, we are going to have a serious problem," he said.

The worst affected areas in Natal were the south and north coasts.

There was a desperate need to build a new freeway between Durban and the burgeoning Richards Bay area, as the old road was inadequate to cope with the increasing volume of traffic.

But the road would cost more than R200 million and there was no chance of its being built unless there was a change in the Government's policy.

Traffic conditions on the south coast, he said, were chaotic and desperately needed to be improved.

Asked if Natal was being discriminated against in road funding, Mr Hindle said funds urgently needed for roads were continually having to be pumped into education and health.

He said the National Transport Commission had handed out to tender a R20-million contract for repairs to the N3 between Cato Ridge and Pietermaritzburg. — Sapa

SA MUST MAINTAIN ITS ARMED STRENGTH, SAYS AIR CHIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] THE chief of the Airforce, Lieutenant General D J Earp warned yesterday that despite a movement towards peace in Southern Africa, it would still be necessary for the Defence Force to keep up its strength.

Speaking at the 40th anniversary of 44 Squadron in Pretoria, Gen Earp said it would be wishful thinking to see the movement towards peace talks and a willingness towards co-operation as a reason to decrease the South African Defence Force's preparedness.

"Even if the price is high, a strong South Africa will always stay a safe South Africa."

He said the SADF, by creating for South Africa the image of great military power, had enabled the Government to negotiate from strength.

"Over the years we have built up a Defence Force, and with it an Air Force, which has proved itself to be the best-trained and most effective in Africa, south of the Sahara."

Gen Earp said this fact, together with SA's economic power and SA's image of a country able to play a leading and helpful role in the subcontinent, have demonstrated that South Africa can make peace as well as war.

He said South Africa was busy building the future and making history at the same time.

44 Squadron was formed during the Second World War and on occasion flew in Russia.

Today 44 Squadron, which flies the well-known Dakota and its younger sister, the Skymaster, provided most of the short range logistical support to the SADF and SAP in the operational area. Recently assisted in airlifting aid to flood victims in Natal, Transvaal and Swaziland.

CSO: 3400/774

BRIEFS

SCHOOL BOYCOTT ENDS--THE class boycott by about 400 pupils at a high school in Duduza Nigel, who were protesting against the treatment they received during a school trip they undertook over the weekend, is now over. The boycott by the pupils, all boys, at the Esibonele Esihle High School lasted a day. The pupils, who boycotted classes for the whole day on Tuesday and yesterday morning, decided to go back to classes after holding talks with the schools' principal to discuss their grievances. A spokesman for the representative of the boycotting students who met the principal on Tuesday afternoon to discuss their grievances, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the principal and the staff at the school have promised to attend to their grievances and that they have promised not to repeat what happened in QwaQwa during the next trips the school will undertake. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 84 p 2]

TAIWANESE BID FOR MAIZE--TAIPEI.--The head of Taiwan's Foreign Trade Board, Mr Vincent Siew, left for South Africa yesterday to negotiate a new agreement on maize imports. South Africa, one of the few countries maintaining close ties with Taiwan, contracted to supply the island with 600 000 tons of maize last year. But a drought in Southern Africa drastically cut the harvest and only 110 000 tons were shipped. Taiwanese importers switched their orders to the US.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 84 p 14]

DISASTER AREAS DECLARED--A NUMBER of magisterial districts in Natal and Eastern Transvaal were yesterday declared disaster areas by proclamation in the Government Gazette as a result of the recent floods. The State President's declaration said floods caused by the cyclone, Domoina, from January 29 to February 2 had been a disaster for the purposes of Section 26 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978). The disaster areas gazetted yesterday were: Babanango, Barberton, Carolina, Dundee, Dannhauser, Ermelo, Eshowe, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Lower Umfolozi, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Newcastle, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Paulpietersburg, Piet Retief, Ubombo, Utrecht, Vryheid.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 3]

NO INDIAN HOMELAND--THE Government considered the establishment of an Indian homeland "an impractical idea" and had not instituted an investigation into the possibility of such a homeland, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in reply to a question by Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP, Rissik). Mr Botha said if

Mr van der Merwe could furnish him with the proposed borders for an Indian homeland, calculations could be made on how much it would cost. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 84 p 4]

FLOOD-RELIEF MEASURES--CAPE TOWN.--The Government last night announced flood-relief measures to be granted to farmers struck by cyclone Domoina in January this year. The measures were outlined in a statement issued by the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, who is also chairman of the special Cabinet committee appointed to deal with the flood relief. Total damage suffered in the area which includes Northern Natal, the Eastern Transvaal, KwaZulu and KaNgwane, exceeded R100-million. Mr Hayward said most of the farmers in the flood-stricken area had recently experienced a severe drought and a drought-relief scheme had already been instituted for sugarcane producers. Apart from this aid, the government had decided to grant the following financial assistance to those farmers affected by Domoina: --on irreparably damaged irrigation land a maximum of R10 000 a ha would be granted where citrus was growing, R5 500 a ha where sugarcane was growing and R4 000 a ha for other irrigation land. --on irreparably damaged dryland a maximum amount of R 1 000 a ha would be granted; and --a subsidy of 75 percent would be granted for replacement or repair costs of water works. Claims for damage which could not be compensated for by the Government, or where no insurance had been taken out could be submitted to a disaster relief fund.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 84 p 3]

LANDSDOWNE COLOURED--CAPE TOWN.--Coloured families in Lansdowne, Cape Town, will not have to move immediately, but they will have to do so eventually. This has emerged from a meeting between a delegation from the Labour Party and the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze. Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said the meeting had taken place in a good spirit. "The Labour Party noted that negotiations are taking place with only three families, and not 51 families, being resettled at this stage. "Although we still do not accept the removals, we have been given the assurance that the situation will be dealt with sympathetically and with circumspection. "The party notes that the Minister recently proclaimed several areas affecting 1 500 to 2 000 families, resulting in the non-removal of these families is only in Lansdowne that isolated Coloured families are being removed time to time. "The minister explained that in each case alternative accommodation will be provided and that, as in the past, cognisance would be taken of the needs and circumstance of these families. "The doors of the department will be open for negotiations and the Minister undertook to give personal attention to such representations. "Extension of time will be considered on merit, as in six recent cases. "At present three families in Lansdowne and four in Claremont are affected. "I wish to emphasise that it will not be expected of them to move immediately. They can now take up the offer made to us by the Minister to present their cases to him. "The party is prepared to help in this regard."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/774

TANZANIA

NORWAY TO PROVIDE COASTAL TRANSPORT, ENERGY DEVELOPMENT GRANT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Tiruhungwa Michael]

[Text] TANZANIA will receive about 2.8 billion/- on grant basis from Norway to finance coastal transport and energy development projects in the country, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The grant, covering four years from this year, is part of the agreement reached after the three-day annual consultations between the two countries which were concluded yesterday by signing the minutes agreed upon.

The consultations and signing ceremony were executed by the Norwegian State Secretary in the Ministry of Development Cooperation, Ndugu O. J. Saeter, and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura.

According to a statement issued by the ministry, Norway's assistance in the coastal transport sector would be channelled to the Tanzania Coastal Shipping Lines (TACOSHILI), ship-yard development, maritime training and development of small ports.

In the energy sector, the aid will go to Mtera power station, rehabilitation of Pangani hydro power plants, and petroleum prospection.

In future, the statement said, forestry and forest industry would be a major sector of co-operation.

Other sectors, expected to benefit from the grant, include fisheries development, water development in western Tanzania, Institute of Development Management, balance of payment support, rural roads maintenance in Tanga and Mbeya regions, and Zanzibar projects.

Part of the Norwegian delegation leaves for Zanzibar today to familiarise themselves with projects that would be financed by Norway.

Meanwhile, it has also been learnt that Tanzania and Norway are expected to conclude a petroleum pact tomorrow in the city.

CSO: 3400/768

SIDA, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES TALKS IN DAR ES SALAAM END

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpt] TALKS between the Ministry of Industries and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday with the signing of a package of recommendations to be submitted at the annual Tanzania SIDA consultations later next month.

The meeting has recommended that SIDA should support industrial rehabilitation in the field of farm implements, cement production at Wazo Hill Factory as well as paper and paper products industries, Shihata reported.

The rehabilitation should be in form of a package comprising technical and management assistance, investment funds and Swedish import support funds, the meeting recommended.

According to the agreed report of the 1984 joint industry sector review mission the investment fund for rehabilitation programme should be channelled through the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) while the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) should handle funds for assisting small scale development projects.

They recommended that SIDA support to the Small Scale Industrial Development Organisation (SIDO), which receives large amounts of SIDA assistance, be continued to promote small scale industries in the country.

They also recommended that SIDA support to the Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consulting Organisation (TISCO), the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Metal and Engineering Industries Development Association (MEDIA), be continued with emphasis on gradual self-reliance and localization.

The 12-day consultations reviewed performance of SIDA-aided projects in the industrial sector and recommended 1984/85 budget estimates within the guidelines of the current two-year development co-operation between Tanzania and Sweden signed last year.

The agreement was signed by the SIDA representative in Tanzania, Ndugu Gun-Britt Anderson and the Acting Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Industries, Ndugu Thomas Mworia.

During its stay in the country, the SIDA delegations held discussions with the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba. The delegation emphasised the need to improve efficiency and capacity utilization in the existing industries, in line with the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

The joint mission visited various industries in Dar es Salaam, which included the Wazo Hill cement factory, Cotex Metals and Machinery Limited, Printpak Tanzania Ltd. and the National Printing Company (NPC).

CSO: 3400/122

MDB BULLETIN SAYS FOOD SITUATION TO REMAIN 'TIGHT' UNTIL JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] SUPPLIES of maize at markets is expected to improve after harvests following short rains this month, but the food situation will not be any better until after June.

The Ministry of Agriculture monthly bulletin issued by the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB), said the food situation will "remain tight until June".

The bulletin covering market prices for January and early February said grain prices had continued to rise in the country, "with maize reaching unprecedented levels in some areas."

The worst hit areas, were the northwestern towns where prices recorded the highest rate of 375/- per tin in January to 400/- per tin early last month.

However, the bulletin said, reports from Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions indicated that demand had increased smuggling to neighboring countries by people returning with consumer goods.

Average price for maize in January was 191/- per tin which is 46 per cent of the price reported in December 1983 and well over double the prices one year ago.

In the northwest, low supplies from the usual surplus areas of Kahama and Urambo brought about by low harvests and storage losses due to the larger grain borer (scania) further escalated the prices, the bulletin said.

However, the bulletin said whereas there were some places in the country where the commodity was cheap, transport problems and movement restrictions had hampered inter-region trade. The bulletin cited Rukwa, Iringa, Hanang and Mbulu as examples.

Regarding other staples, the bulletin said national average price of rice was 26 per cent and 99 per cent up from the price reported a month ago and

one year earlier respectively, reaching the highest rate of 45/45 per kilo. That of wheat and sorghum rose by 20 per cent and 24 per cent, reaching a maximum price of 47/500 and 30/- per kilo, respectively.

Round potatoes were selling at 27/50 per kilo, which is 6 per cent up from December last year and finger millet was also up by 6 per cent selling the maximum of 27/50 per kilo. However, Songea has registered the highest price increase for finger millet, reaching 433 per cent up or 10/- per kilo.

Both fresh and dried cassava continued to gain importance, as people switched to these commodities in view of the high maize prices. This, the bulletin said, is reflected in the price increase of 135 per cent or 175/- per tin of fresh cassava and 66 per cent or 100/- per tin of dried cassava.

Dried beans (said to have been smuggled outside the country) were in short supply in most areas, and where available, the price was up by 24 per cent from the previous month or 50/- per kilo. This price however is 109 per cent from a year ago, the bulletin has said.

Vegetable and fruit prices experienced normal seasonal rises. Onions were up 19 per cent to an average of 17/- per kilo. Tomatoes rose to almost 20/- per kilo. Oranges were also selling higher, and according to the bulletin, the highest recorded price was 5/50 per fruit.

The bulletin noted further that coconuts were selling slightly lower at 11/- per unit in most places, but added that due to transport constraints from the coastal areas to places like Arusha, Moshi and Dodoma, prices shot to a maximum of 17/50 per nut.

NYERERE SAID TO HAVE FEW OPTIONS WITH REGARD TO ZANZIBAR

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Feb 84 p 20

[Article by Alastair Matheson]

[Text] The political crisis on the spice islands of Zanzibar and Pemba has caused President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to send in 1500 extra troops and confronts him with one of the toughest situations he has had to handle in 20 years.

The sudden, involuntary resignation of the islands' President (who is also the Vice-President of Tanzania), Aboud Jumbe, has repercussions far beyond Zanzibar and could well threaten the stability of all Tanzania. He is the man President Nyerere has been expected to choose as his successor when he finally steps down from the presidency — perhaps late next year.

In spite of President Nyerere's public attempt to gloss over the serious disagreement among Zanzibaris over their future links with the mainland, he is only too aware of the dangers of renewed bloodshed on the island, which lived under eight years of tyrannical rule of Sheikh Abeid Karume until 1972.

President Nyerere has thrown little light on why Mr Jumbe gave up not only the presidency of Zanzibar and Pemba, but also the chairmanship of the all-powerful Revolutionary Council, but it is now known that he was forced to resign.

All President Nyerere would say was that Aboud Jumbe had no alternative to quitting "because all the confusion has arisen under his leadership" and that he believed Mr Jumbe would find it impossible to oversee the proposed constitu-

tional changes because of all the attacks that have been directed against him.

For years there have been nagging doubts among Zanzibaris about the wisdom of too close political and economic ties with the mainland. "It is not just that we are half a million people while there are 18 million in mainland Tanganyika" admitted one Zanzibari working in the Kenyan port of Mombasa. "We are afraid that our living conditions on Zanzibar are going to deteriorate, like they have for most mainlanders, because of the frequent food shortages and the growing corruption and inefficiency throughout Tanzania."

Other Zanzibaris go further and express fears that they are in imminent danger of being "swallowed up" by the mainland leaders, jealous of the islands' former wealth. President Nyerere this week denied any such intentions, adding that anyone saying that was "a liar."

One Zanzibari who had not minced his words lately is the former Attorney-General, Wolfano Dourado, as unofficial mouthpiece of the islands' "opposition." Now, however, he has been silenced. Mainland security men took him into custody shortly after Mr Jumbe announced he was resigning. Several other leading Zanzibaris, including Ministers, have been arrested.

For the last year, Zanzibaris have been agonising about their future and during that time Mr

Dourado, an Asian lawyer of Goanese origin trained at London's Middle Temple, has been campaigning for a referendum to test public opinion on whether Zanzibaris want closer or looser ties with the mainland. He argues that no-one ever consulted the people at the time the United Republic was formed in 1964, three months after the coup which overthrew the Sultan and his Arab monarchic clique.

Once wealthy, with balances of \$80 million lying mostly in London banks, many Zanzibaris are convinced that the islands have been "milked" by the poverty-stricken mainland. By 1979, less than \$25 million of this hard currency remained. Their fears seemed confirmed when the island's Attorney-General stated in his 1979 report that the island had lost millions of shillings "through misappropriation of the public fund and administrative inefficiency."

Three serious problems exist on Zanzibar today. One man remains in the shadows. He is Brigadier General Dourado, the islands' Chief Minister. He is the subject of a federal rather than island system in Tanzania.

As the crisis deepened, Brigadier Faki also resigned. He may now be in prison as well — leaving President Nyerere with few options for maintaining the island's links with the mainland, except armed repression. Copyright — London Observer Service.

LIARS SAID TO BE DISENCHANTED WITH RELATIONSHIP WITH TANZANIA

from Newburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 84 p 6

ZANZIBAR.

Twenty years after the once-growing island of Zanzibar merged with the mainland African state of Tanganyika to form Tanzania, a substantial number of people here are disenchanted with the relationship and are restless for change.

"We are tired of this union," said a former ranking Zanzibari official.

"We have seen the ruin of the mainland economy and we don't want that 'disease' to spread here."

The demand for greater autonomy led to the January 20 resignation of Zanzibar president Aboud Jumbe, who simultaneously gave up his post as Tanzania's Vice-President. Three island ministers stepped down soon afterwards.

And at least two prominent Zanzibaris have been arrested, including former Attorney-General Mr Wolfango Dourado, an outspoken critic of union with the mainland.

"Liars"

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has angrily charged that "liars and opportunists" are agitating for the secession of Zanzibar, once a major

slave trading centre controlled by Portugal, then Oman and finally Britain before independence in 1963.

The following year brought the merger, and in 1970 Zanzibar's local party became part of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party).

Reflecting current anti-union feeling, Zanzibaris joke that CCM actually stands for "chukuwa chako mapema," Swahili for "Take yours early" — advice to the 18-million mainlanders to grab what they can, including Government jobs, on the island.

Although President Nyerere has denied that his government in Dar es Salaam intends further to curb Zanzibari autonomy by swallowing it whole-sale, the arrival of fresh Tanzanian troops shortly before Mr Jumbe's sudden resignation raised tensions here.

But it could not be determined whether the new units were reinforcements or merely replacements for others normally rotated back to the mainland.

The 500 000 Zanzibaris have kept internal self-government except for

defence and foreign affairs.

Their foreign exchange holdings have been merged with the mainland's, but they retain use of their portion. Passengers arriving here by air from Dar es Salaam must go through immigration procedures as if they had entered a foreign country.

Mr Dourado, a British-trained lawyer who was Attorney-General from 1964 to 1977, unnerved President Nyerere last year when he told a Dar es Salaam legal society that Zanzibaris were never consulted on the 1964 merger and should be permitted a referendum on the union's future before a new Tanzanian constitution is adopted.

He argued that the current one-party set-up is a contradiction of the federal system envisaged 20 years ago when President Nyerere and the late Zanzibar President, Abeid Karume, agreed on their own to join their two countries.

One midnight in late January, police entered Mr Dourado's house, arrested him — apparently under Tanzania's public security law — and flew him to prison on the mainland, 48 km across the Zanzibar channel.

The arrest was privately confirmed by official sources in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Dourado, from the tiny minority of Goans, who immigrated from the former Portuguese colony of Goa, on India's West Coast, "is the hero of the island now," said a Zanzibari businessman.

Like others interviewed here, the businessman blamed the 20-year-old union for Zanzibar's own economic decline, complained that it has been deprived of its fair share of foreign aid granted to Tanzania as a whole, and that Government posts were increasingly being given to mainlanders.

"Many of us believe that if we were separated, we would have more wealth," he said in an interview.

"We are living better than on the mainland and people are afraid we will lose this standard."

Better Risk

A Western banker based in East Africa said Zanzibar generally has been perceived as a better credit risk than mainland Tanzania, which has become impoverished and dependent on some (R750-million) a year in foreign assistance.

High prices, scarcity of even basic consumer goods, and a variety of other problems are blamed--rightly or wrongly--on the relationship with the mainland.

"It's become a psychological thing," said a foreign resident.

"The fact is, their earning capacity has gone down because of the grave situation on the international clove market," said the informant, who declined to be identified.

The fragrant spice has accounted for 95 percent of Zanzibar's foreign exchange earnings. However, its main market, Indonesia, has had bumper clove harvests of its own lately and has cut imports sharply.

CSO: 3400/122

SOKOINE STRESSES CONTROL OF COOPERATIVES' ACTIVITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, has stressed the need for controlling activities of the newly established co-operative societies to safeguard interests of co-operators, Shihata reported.

Opening a workshop on management consultancy through co-operation in developing co-operatives in Moshi yesterday, Nudug Sokoine said the move would help prevent thefts of property belonging to co-operatives.

He said the major problem which faced co-operatives before their dissolution in 1976, was lack of co-ordination between them and the Government.

The Prime Minister explained that mistakes made in the past included overburdening co-operatives with too many tasks.

He said that it would be proper in the present circumstances to assign tasks step by step.

Co-operative societies, he stressed, played an important part in the nation's development effort because they involved many people, especially peasants who formed the majority of the country's population.

The Prime Minister said that it was the duty of the government to ensure "protection of interests of co-operators so that they are not robbed by some dishonest individuals".

He urged co-operative personnel to educate and persuade people to join co-operative societies in voluntary basis to facilitate achievement of the nation's development objectives.

Ndugu Sokoine said co-operatives should play a leading role in efforts to increase production in agriculture.

The workshop is attended by 25 participants from institutions involved in the development of co-operatives in the country. They include the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB).

CSO: 3400/768

MWINYI OPENS 70-METER KINAZINI-BUBUBU ROAD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] THE INTERIM Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and interim President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, yesterday commissioned a 70m/- road which starts from Kinazini to Bububu, some 7.5 kilometres north of Zanzibar town.

The road links Northern Zanzibar with the town. It has been constructed by a Japanese firm, Kajima Corporation. It traverses through a rich agricultural and industrial establishment where clove, bananas and various industrial goods are produced.

Welcoming Ndugu Mwinyi to open the road at the Maruhubi grounds, the Principal Secretary in the Isles Ministry of Communications and Transport Ndugu Mkubwa Hamad, said that the road, whose construction started in January 1983, had six modern bridges, eight metres wide and has a pavement for pedestrians.

He thanked the firm for training 20 Zanzibaris in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering.

Kajima, he said, had also given the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government construction equipment and several new motor vehicles and their spares to be used in road construction.

Kajima had also rehabilitated a number of vehicles which were idle for lack of spares, he said.

The commissioning of the new road--Mapinduzi Highway--was also attended by cabinet ministers, members of the Revolutionary Council and diplomats based in Zanzibar.

A Kajima official, Dr. Katsuo Takahashi, said many developing countries in Eastern Africa could use Kajima's technology to improve their communications infrastructure.

He pledged his firm's full co-operation with the Zanzibar Government in construction technology, noting that the road was one such step toward co-operation. The firm completed the road in 14 months--one month ahead of schedule and has given a one-year guarantee period.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC POWER--DAR ES SALAAM electricity consumers will soon enjoy uninterrupted power supply following the procurement of essential parts from abroad which will soon be installed. The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Managing Director, Ndugu Salvatory Mosha, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that his company had now received some parts which included fuses, connectors, conductors, LV cables and compound. These would be installed immediately as temporary measures to stop further deterioration of the city's power supply, he said. He said the parts had been secured through the import-support fund provided by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the Norwegian International Development Agency (NORAD). Ndugu Mosha said TANESCO last week had discussions with a team of experts from the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) on possible assistance for total rehabilitation of the power distribution system in the city. He said JICA had agreed to carry out a detailed feasibility study to be followed by implementation. The study would be completed and submitted to the Government by the end of the year, he added. Old and overloaded power distribution equipment on the main lines as well as low voltage problems have been singled out as the major causes for power cuts in the city. [Daniel Mshana] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 84 p 1]

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE--THE Dar es Salaam School of Medicine has so far produced 477 doctors and 121 specialists in various medical disciplines since it was started 20 years ago. This was stated in the city at the weekend by the University of Dar es Salaam Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. P. Masesa. Dr Masesa was speaking on the eve of celebrations to mark the six-day 20th anniversary of the medical school, which are scheduled to begin today at the Muhimbili Medical Centre. He said the medical school, which was established in 1963 with an intake of 10 students had now increased its intake to 30 students. Among other achievements, Dr. Masesa said, were the addition of the Division of Pharmaceutical Sciences and the Division of Dentistry. However, he said, the first intake of 15 students had yet to graduate. He also said the medical school prided in the establishment of the Traditional Medicine Research Unit. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 84 p 1]

WFP AID TO ZANZIBAR--THE World Food Programme (WFP) has given additional food assistance worth 4,266,800/- to workers on WFP-funded rubber plantation in Zanzibar. A press release from the United Nations Information Centre in Dar

es Salaam said at the weekend the WFP Executive Director, James Ingram, had approved the additional assistance in terms of 32 tonnes of vegetable oil, 400 tonnes of rice, and 40 tonnes of dried salted fish. The WFP assistance in rice, vegetable oil and dried fish is utilised as part-payment of wages to workers on rubber plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba engaged in planting, circle weeding, fertiliser application, path construction and the establishment of fire lanes, the statement said. The statement said the project was in line with Zanzibar's efforts to diversify the Isle's economy. It said the WFP was satisfied with the plantation and maintenance of the rubber project. WFP is currently assisting two other projects in Zanzibar, namely dairy development and irrigated rice farms. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 84 p 1]

GOVERNMENT POLICY COMMUNICATIONS--ALL government communications, dealing with policy matters, to the Party at district, regional and national levels must be channelled through the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). According to a circular issued by the PMO last Wednesday, ministers and other government officials intending to send communications to the Party will have to route them through the Prime Minister's Office. The circular explains that the new procedures are aimed at centralising communications between the Party and the Government for the benefit of both institutions. The Party will also be expected to channel its communications through the PMO which is entrusted with the task of ensuring that communication with the Party is given priority. However, for communications which do not hinge on policy matters, the circular states that ministries and other government heads can communicate directly with Party departments. The new procedures of communications, the circular says, will also help in the event of communication from the Party to a given ministry in working out answers in conjunction with the PMO. At regional level, the Regional Commissioner should communicate directly with the Regional Party Secretary, especially on issues which will from time to time involve implementation and do not need directives from higher authorities. In the same way, the Area Commissioner will have to communicate directly with the Party at the district levels. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/768

MUNDIA PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOVIET SUPPORT TO NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpt] PRIME Minister Mundia has paid tribute to the Soviet Union for its support to Zambia since her independence.

Speaking when he received a high powered three-man Soviet delegation led by Central Committee Member of the Communist Party for Kazakhaastan Republic of the Soviet Union, Mr Miroshkin Olego Sanyenovitch, Mr Mundia said that ties between the two countries had grown stronger.

He said the Soviet Union had been continuously assisting Zambia in political, economic, social and cultural, educational, health and other fields. This assistance had been extended to the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

The Soviet Union was one of the major forces instrumental in Zambia's struggle for independence and had been an all-weather friend.

Each year, Zambia sent Party cadres to the Soviet Union to study the structure of the party there and this had been reciprocated by similar Soviet delegations to Zambia, cementing relations.

Turning to Zambia's needs, Mr Mundia told the delegation that Zambia had suffered three consecutive years of drought.

This had placed strain on the country since she had to import food but the Prime Minister was optimistic that "this year would be much better".

Zambia and the Soviet Union's ideals were similar and the two had stood together in international forums over global issues.

In reply, Mr Sanyenovitch said that his country admired the Zambian people's courage and that they could depend on the Soviets as allies.

His delegation would exert itself in an attempt to learn more about UNIP's operations "and if possible exchange notes on each other's experiences."

President Kaunda was recognised not only as a prominent and leading statesman in Africa but in the Soviet Union and the world at large.

He expressed appreciation for Zambia's "show of true friendship" by sending a high powered delegation to attend the funeral of President Yuri Andropov.

The funeral delegation to Moscow was led by Party Secretary-General Mulemba.

And Central Committee Member Mr Daniel Lisulo said when Mr Sanyenovitch and his delegation paid a courtesy call on him that Soviets should regard Zambia as their second home.

He said that this gesture was in recognition of the unique friendship existing between Zambia and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 3400/767

CANADA, NATION TO SPEED UP ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT FUND

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] THE CANADIAN High Commission in Lusaka and the Zambian Government have begun working out measures aimed at speeding up the setting up of a special fund for development projects in the country.

Mr Bruce Wilson, the Canadian High Commission development counsellor, said in Lusaka yesterday that commencement of work on the fund follows the signing of an agreement by the two sides two weeks ago.

The exercise involves identifying suitable imports Zambia will get from Canada which will be sold in the country for financing the "Counterpart Fund" Mr Wilson said.

He explained that Canadian embassy officials are working together with their counterparts at the Ministry of Finance and the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) on the exercise.

The exercise is expected to be completed by May after which Zambia would be ready to open letters of credit for the importation of Canadian goods.

The Canadian government mooted the idea of establishing a "Counterpart Fund" which will have an account at the central bank.

The formation of the fund is anticipated to save Zambia some foreign exchange because all the Canadian imports will be through grants. The funds which will be generated from the sale of Canadian goods will be put into the fund.

Local projects in turn will draw from the fund when they need money in Kwacha to purchase materials within the country.

Mr Wilson said when he announced formation of the fund late last month, that the fund will be a multi-million Kwacha project.

CSO: 3400/767

GWEMBE, WESTERN PROVINCE FAMINE AREAS RECEIVE RELIEF SUPPLIES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] THE Zambia Red Cross Society and Oxfam have spent a total of K124,000 on food relief supplies in Gwembe and famine hit areas of Western Province.

Society secretary-general Mrs Faith Mwila said the organisation had spent K34,000 since January and the estimated budget for the relief supplies and transport was K426,000.

Although a survey was carried out last June, the actual distribution of food to the Gwembe Valley started only two months ago.

The exercise was being funded by the League of Red Cross Societies after a request for help from Zambia.

Last December the league sent K65,698 to Zambia to help out in beating famine in Gwembe.

"We are expecting to receive some more funds shortly and hope to advise on how much will be sent to us."

The Red Cross had bought two Land-Cruisers for its field officers but there was need for a third one.

For distribution, big trucks were being hired but the distribution exercise was hampered by lack of spare tyres. So far about K23,000 has been spent on transport.

Operate

The Red Cross bought its maize from Namboard and not from markets in Lusaka. The society had been able to operate smoothly because of Government help.

Mrs Mwila said volunteers had been sought to main distribution points and the operation running according to schedule.

Asked when the Red Cross planned to stop relief supplies to Gwembe, she said this would depend on the monthly reviews.

Initially Red Cross was supposed to stop operations next month, but it had been decided that this be extended to June when an overall evaluation would be made by field officers. This would determine whether to stop or extend manoeuvre.

Oxfam spent more than K90,000 on famine relief work in the Western Province over a two-year period, a spokesman for the organisation announced.

The money was used in aid operations for famine stricken areas in Senanga and Imusho. Villagers in Sinjembela were beneficiaries of the aid.

The spokesman said thousands of Kwacha was used for famine relief work in the Western Province since June 1980 to the end of last year.

Oxfam is a British-based voluntary organisation dedicated to charity activities in many parts of the world.

The famine relief work in the Western Province is being undertaken in conjunction with the World Food Programme and the Catholic secretariat.

Welcomed

About 300,000 people had been affected by the prolonged drought in Zambia and the Government asked the WFP to give the country 7,984 tonnes of maize and 910 tonnes of beans.

CSO: 3400/767

TOP PARTY OFFICIAL CALLS FOR CONTROL OF BLACK MARKET FUEL SALES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] A TOP Party official of the Copperbelt has called for pragmatic measures to control the flourishing sale of fuel on the black market.

Provincial political secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala admitted in Ndola yesterday the Party and its Government had not done much to control the illegal trade.

He said the Party and its Government had so far turned a blind eye on the black marketeers.

He gave as an example the illegal "filling stations" along Chiwala road leading to Lubuto township where petrol is sold to motorists by illegal dealers openly.

Mr Chitambala was concerned about the business which was now spreading to many areas in the province.

He planned to convene another meeting with bona fide dealers at which stringent measures to stamp out the black market would be worked out.

Mr Chitambala who is chairman of the Copperbelt contingent planning committee last year held a meeting with representatives of fuel dealers including officials from Ndola Oil Storage Company at which some measures to frustrate the illegal trade were recommended.

One of them was the fool-proof sealing of fuel tankers to ensure drivers did not open them to sell petrol to black marketeers for resale at their illegal "garages."

Yesterday Mr Chitambala said authorised filling stations still faced the problem of receiving fuel mixed with paraffin. This was done after tanker drivers sold off fuel to illegal dealers and replaced it with the paraffin.

Last week, the Toll Board announced it would soon introduce an appropriate unit to stop unauthorised dealers selling fuel to foreign trucks entering Zambia.

Director of the board Mr Ronald Mukuma said he had proof that Zambia had lost several thousands of Kwacha through such deals.

At the moment some institutions he did not name were helping his board by exposing service stations involved in the illegal transactions.

CSO: 3400/767

ZCTU CHAIRMAN SAYS WORKING HOURS CUT NEEDED FOR ECONOMIC RESURGENCE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba yesterday described the nation's economy as a "sleeping giant" and called for the reduction of working hours if there is to be a dynamic economic resurgence.

Mr Chiluba said while the labour movement was doing its best in trying to fight for the reduction of working hours the Party and its government should also contribute to the cause as has been the case in the past.

Speaking at a Press conference at his Northrise home yesterday, Mr Chiluba said any sane economist would understand that the number of working hours have a direct bearing on economic growth.

He said the problem of long working hours in Zambia was compounded by low wages and the diminishing buying power which makes it impossible for the worker to afford three meals a day.

"The Zambian economy is a sleeping giant. The reason why the economy cannot pick up is because Zambia has some of the longest hours in the world," he said.

He described the recent industrial unrest in the country arising from the 10 per cent issue as unnecessary saying that all the unions were against it.

He, however, added that all parties, concerned should have learnt a lesson from the unrest and ways should be worked out so that this does not recur.

CSO: 3400/767

UNZA EAST ROAD CAMPUS, CLOSED AFTER STUDENT UNREST, OPENS IN APRIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] THE University of Zambia Great East Road Campus which was closed on February 16 after student unrest opens on April 9, a spokesman for the university announced yesterday.

The spokesman said students would apply for readmission and the closing date for applications was March 16.

"They will be required to follow the rules of the university when readmitted," he stressed.

Some of the rules which the students will be required to follow will be those they had refused to obey before the campus was closed down. They are:

--Except where a student is sick or otherwise specifically arranged, meals shall only be served to students in the dining halls;

--Students may only be served with the university cooked meals in the dining hall on production of meal tickets or any other form of authorisation issued by the dean of students; and

--Catering staff have been authorised not to serve any student who does not present a meal ticket or such other authorisation.

The other rule to which students are bound reads: "Residents have free movement on campus provided that:

--The men's halls are out of bounds to women and women's halls are out of bounds to men except between 18 hours to 22 hours from Monday to Friday and 14 hours to 22 hours on Saturday and Sundays and public holidays."

"The students were against the rules but will be required to abide by them and there is no way the university authorities will relax the rules", the Unza spokesman said.

Apart from the rules which the students were against before the disturbances they will when the campus re-opens still find the general disciplinary regulations and rules book.

Some of the rules in this blue book of conduct are:

--Conduct which does or is likely to cause damage, defacement, or violence to property or person within the university is an infringement of the rules.

--Conduct which is likely to obstruct or frustrate the holding of lectures or any lawful activity of the university is also regarded as misconduct.

CSO: 3400/767

THA TEAM ARRIVES IN NATION TO URGE FULL USE OF NORTHERN ROUTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] A HIGH-powered team from the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has arrived in Zambia with a challenge to Zambian importers and exporters to fully utilise the northern route because "it is far cheaper" than the south.

The team led by THA executive chairman Mr Peter Macha, will during its four-day stay meet major port users and together find a new formula on how to accelerate the flow of cargo through Dar es Salaam port.

Soon after his arrival, Mr Macha cited the mines, Memaco and the Zambia National Forwarding and Clearing Corporation (ZANFC) as Zambian major port users which stood to gain and save millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange because the Dar route had the capacity to handle their goods.

He said the port was fluid and Zambian importers and exporters should not be influenced by malicious, propaganda by competitors as the situation at Dar port had improved tremendously.

Mr Macha who was flanked by assistant general manager, Mr Anderson Kida and commercial counsellor at the Tanzanian embassy in Lusaka Mr Marco Kassaja, said the port had acquired few forklifts and marine crafts. Various equipment had been ordered to improve the handling of Zambian cargo.

"There has been no congestion at the port for the past three years which has enabled us to plan and streamline our operational system. The clearing and forwarding agencies and transporters have contributed much to the improvement of port performance."

"Apart from the improvement of handling facilities we have taken drastic measures to improve safety and security. The port is safe and we are appealing to Zambian importers and exporters to turn north because that is where the money is," Mr Macha said.

CSO: 3400/767

BRIEFS

LINTCO HIGHER COTTON YIELD--THE LINT Company of Zambia [Lintco] has projected a higher cotton yield during the 1983/84 season compared to over 32,000 tonnes produced the previous season. Lintco team leader of the Cotton Development Project, Mr Walter Kreul made the prediction at the Zambia National Service [ZNS] Kalenda Farm in Mumbwa district where farmers held a field day at the weekend. Mr Kreul told the farmers that Lintco's projections meant that "there is not only enough cotton to satisfy the Zambian home market, but also to make it available for export to earn Zambia some of the much needed foreign currency". He said since the increased number of cotton growers in the country has reached over 30,000 many of whom are new to the crop, problems of cotton growing would call for improved training for extension staff and growers. To this effect, he said, the European Economic Community [EEC] financed Cotton Development Project being implemented by the West German Consultancy Agro-progress operating within Lintco has developed a training scheme to guide extension staff and cotton growers. Dr Kreul reminded farmers that cotton is one crop being introduced to farmers on the continent as a cash crop. This aspect has opened a new outlook to African countries, he said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 84 p 3]

EEC SPOKESMAN ON AID--THE European Economic Community (EEC) support to Zambia since 1980 now amounts to K175 million, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday. A spokesman of the EEC delegation to Zambia said his organization's funds would support five training courses related to the development of rural areas and small-scale industries. The Pan-African Institute for Development for East and Southern Africa (Paid-ESA) in Kabwe would soon receive a grant of K1.3 million from EEC. The financial support granted to the institute was part of EEC's policy to build up the training facilities in African countries so that they could cater for needs of the people in the region. The EEC assistance to the institute would come from the regional cooperation fund of the Lome Two convention. The institute had become an important regional institution for development and exchange of innovative ideas on rural development. "In addition, 18 scholarships are foreseen for graduates from the Lusaka-based Un Institute for Namibia to take part in the one-year course at Paid-ESA on rural development projects," he said. The EEC would provide funds for buying training equipment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 84 p 2]

MP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT--REPORTS of famine in certain areas of Kalomo have assumed critical proportions with grim tales of people surviving on roots while thousands of cattle are said to be dying because of the prolonged

drought. Dundumwenze Member of Parliament Mr Jonathan Sing'ombe who painted this bleak picture in Lusaka yesterday, appealed for emergency relief supplies. Mr Sing'ombe said people in Chikankata were surviving by mixing okra [delele] and other leaves while those in Moomba and Sikute had "completely nothing and have to make do with wild roots and honey." As a result of the prolonged drought so far 1,486 head of cattle had died in Chikankata, Nwaya, Sikute and Siachitema. The problem had been compounded by livestock diseases. He called on the Government to provide a helicopter to ferry supplies to Chief Moomba which he said were not accessible by road. The MP requested the provincial council and the Government to provide revolving funds to the Kalomo district council to be used for buying food for the starving people. He charged that Government had this year done little or nothing in form of famine relief. In Kalomo acting governor Mr Collins Hinamanjolo appealed to charitable organisations and individuals to supplement Party and Government efforts in delivering food to hunger stricken areas. Mr Hinamanjolo who toured the areas sited Siampondo, Moomba and Katapazi as the worst hit. Villagers needed food supplies to save them from starvation.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 84 p 5]

SOUTH AFRICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES--ZAMBIA Railways will hire locomotive engines from South Africa to reduce traffic on its line, company assistant general manager for operations Mr Bernard Chewe confirmed in Kabwe yesterday. Mr Chewe would not say how many engines would be hired. "It is true we have been planning for hire locomotive engines from South Africa to help us clear general traffic including that bound for Malawi and Zaire because we don't have enough of our own." Lack of spares had grounded a number of Zambia Railways locomotives. "We are still waiting for new spares from General Electric in the United States." Asked why the company could not hire engines from either Zaire or Zimbabwe, Mr Chewe said the Zaireans did not have any while Zimbabwe had old ones. The new engines in Zimbabwe were not suitable. "Another reason is that their conditions were difficult." The locomotives would be used to transport general cargo including coal, maize, copper and other goods destined for other countries. [Text] Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 84 p 5]

OAU FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS SETTLED--ZAMBIA has settled all her financial obligations to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Foreign Affairs permanent secretary Mr Peter Kasanda said in Lusaka. Mr Kasanda said Zambia was one of the few African countries which always paid up promptly. The country had settled its contributions to the OAU 1983/84 budget and the OAU liberation committee.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Mar 84 p 1]

FAMINE STRICKEN VILLAGERS--MORE than 96,000 villagers in Monze district are severely affected by famine that has been aggravated by the prolonged drought, governor Mr Nesford Moonde said yesterday. Briefing Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, Mr Moonde said the source of income for the villagers was farming but this had been affected by poor rainfall. He appealed to the Party and its Government to raise funds for long term water conservation in places where rivers and streams were found. "People of Monze are requesting the Party and its Government for funds to carry out long and short term measures to conserve water

for both human and livestock consumption," the governor said. In reply, Mr Kamanga, who is accompanied by Freedom House provincial political secretary Mr Mulala Sikota and other Government officials, said the problem was being considered. The leadership was concerned with the effects of the drought and livestock diseases. He urged farmers to cooperate in efforts to find lasting solutions. He advised the people to be self-reliant instead of looking to the State for everything. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 84 p 5]

CSO: 3400/767

COLLECTIVE COOPERATIVES CLAIM TO BE KEY TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22, 23 Feb 84

[22 Feb 84 p 9]

[Two-part article by Andre Viljoen]

[Text]

FORMER Zimbabwean guerrillas are spearheading what Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has dubbed "the second liberation war ... the war for economic independence".

Their "army" is called Occzim, short for the Organisation of Collective Co-operatives in Zimbabwe.

And with its first major victory under its belt — a two-year battle to become registered and recognised as official representative of collective co-operatives — Occzim is in a militant mood.

"Whoever thinks we are a soft egg to crush will find we are as hard as stone," Occzim chairperson Mr Cephas Muropa said in an interview published in the organisation's forthright monthly publication Vanguard.

"We will run our co-operatives as efficiently as the capitalists run their businesses, but we will be serving the people, not exploiting them.

"In this way we can play our role in the development of our country," he said.

Such fighting talk is easy to dismiss in Harare, where most black and white residents of the city's park-like suburbs have come to re-

gard official socialist rhetoric as silly but harmless background noise.

But, says Occzim administrator Mr Humphries Runowa, the majority of Zimbabweans — who still live in crowded, infertile and drought-ravaged communal lands — are hungry for land and economic independence.

Mr Runowa — who, like the entire Occzim executive, is a former guerrilla — says former combatants are the best-qualified to build the foundation for a national collective co-operative movement, which he believes could maximise production and eradicate unemployment.

Many former guerillas received co-operative training overseas during the war, and all of them had learnt the value of co-operative effort in overcoming serious food shortages and health and education problems in refugee camps in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Most of the approximately 18 000 former guerrillas demobilised since the end of 1981 had received all their demobilisation pay and, for the remainder, the last R203 monthly payout was looming ever closer.

The war had cost them heavily in lost education

and job training.

For many of these ex-combatant men and women, the prospect of pooling their demobilisation pay and energy in collective co-operatives presented a much more attractive prospect than competing for scarce jobs in a depressed economy.

According to Mr Runowa, nearly half of the demobilised ex-combatants were now active in the array of agricultural, commercial, industrial and transport collective co-operatives that have become part of the new Zimbabwe.

"Co-operatives have failed everywhere else in Africa, but we have studied the mistakes and I am sure we will be the first to succeed.

"Unlike Tanzania, for example, where people were forced into co-operative villages, here co-operatives are established in response to a felt need," he said.

However, he anticipated a long and arduous struggle before the many sceptics shared Occzim's view that collective co-operatives are

the key to national development.

The vast majority of collective co-operatives were seriously short of cash (some agricultural co-operatives, in fact, faced ruin unless they received emergency drought aid soon) and there was a serious shortage of management skills.

Occzim was taking practical measures to meet the challenge head on.

It was enlisting the financial support of donor agencies — notably in Canada and Scandinavian countries — and had so far disbursed R99 000 worth of drought relief aid and R95 000 for other co-operative projects.

With help from the University of Zimbabwe, it was conducting a major survey to identify strengths and weaknesses of the national collective co-operative movement in order to facilitate planning.

It has established a dozen district offices providing a link between the headquarters in Harare and more than 200 affiliated collective co-operatives throughout the country.

It hoped to establish more district offices and to set up district transport, health and marketing pools.

If funds permit it would also employ qualified field officers to co-operate with district office committees in budgeting, market strategies, marketing and other technical areas.

It has already sent some members to training workshops and enrolled 20 others in a state co-operative studies and management course.

It also plans to establish its own training programme.

The organisation also has its eye on hundreds of traditional co-operatives, which it does not recognise as true collective (producer) co-operatives but sees as potential recruits.

The Occzim headquarters is one of the busiest offices I have visited in Harare, and after several recent sessions there--and visits to three Occzim-affiliated collective co-operatives--I was left in no doubt that the "second liberation war" is being waged as earnestly as was the first.

[Text] THE Harare South Farmers' Association still meets on the last Thursday of every month.

But there is a difference. The meeting of prosperous white commercial farmers in the local country club is also being attended by black ex-guerillas who have bought a 4 000ha spread which they are farming collectively.

"They didn't seem too happy when we arrived at our first meeting, but we told them that, although we were enemies yesterday, today we are no longer interested in politics but in farming," the deputy chairperson of the Simukai Agricultural Co-operative, Mr Richman Nkolomi, told me during a conversation in the farm office.

"They accepted that and now they are really helping us to do the right things and plant crops which will give us the best return. They say if we continue as we have started we should succeed."

Simukai, about 40km from Harare, is the most prosperous of the three co-operatives I visited recently.

But it clearly faces many problems, not the least of which is how to lay hands on the substantial amounts of money needed to keep it running.

It is the aim of the 57 former guerillas and 24 civilian men and women running the collective to maintain levels of production comparable with commercial farms.

The ex-combatants pooled R66 000 in demobilisation pay towards the cost of the farm and were met halfway by an Agricultural Finance Corporation loan.

Ironically, while the collective has been accepted by white farmers it has inspired little enthusiasm among 56 former farm labourers who are still living on the land.

"At first we tried to involve them in projects, but they are used to monthly wages and were put off when we told them none of us would get any money unless we worked very hard.

"We offered them the same small (R33) monthly soap and cigarette allowances we currently receive but they said they would rather sit back and see how we work out.

"A few have recently told us they have noticed some improvement and I think in time they will join us," said Mr Nkolomi.

He said although all 81 co-operative members did the work of labourers without receiving the wages, they ate their own good produce, owned the land, stock, buildings and machinery and were motivated to succeed.

In Harare I visited what on the surface looks like a perfectly ordinary, well-stocked suburban supermarket and bottle store.

Mr Weston Shawarira, one of 14 former guerillas who run the complex collectively, told me they had not advertised their real nature because they did not want to antagonise anyone.

"But by now, most of our regular customers — about half of whom are white — know about us and there are no hard feelings."

The men, who were together in the war and did not regard each other "as friends but as brothers" each put R2 640 of their demobilisation pay towards the purchase of the complex a year ago.

Although their venture has a monthly turnover of about R27 000, so far none of them has drawn any salary and none of them expects to

do so before another two year's hard work.

"Because we are a co-operative, millers, bankers and manufacturers refuse to give us credit facilities. We have to buy all our stock on a COD basis and what little of our earnings are not needed for running costs, we put into expansion projects, such as our new poultry unit."

Mr Shawarira said they were all committed to their venture and determined to promote self-reliance.

The other collective co-operative I visited was run by 10 remarkably patient women who, after nearly three years of collective dressmaking, are not even earning enough extra money to pay for their bus fares to work.

This cost is carried by their factory-worker husbands.

Mrs Eunnath Kawondera, chairperson of the Shingirai Co-operative — which operates from a small, dingy rented room — said, however "things are a bit improved now, but we don't have enough sewing machines".

In fact, the former housewives — who make school uniforms by day and attend adult education classes in the evenings — have only two industrial machines which were donated to them by Occzim (the Or-

ganisation of Collective Co-operatives in Zimbabwe) and three loaned domestic machines which they have to return at the end of this month.

They earn about R1 100 a month from uniforms they sell to schools with which they have contracts. All the money is absorbed in buying more material and paying rent.

"We could make much more if we had more machines," said Mrs Kawondera.

Despite the little progress, she said they were better off, thanks to their decision to take the collective plunge after attending a co-operatives meeting in 1981.

"We were doing nothing before. Now we are doing our best to help our children and develop our country and we are mixing with different people and sharing ideas with others."

It was heartwarming to hear from an Occzim official later the good news which had had not yet been conveyed to the industrious women: that the organisation had decided to give them another two industrial machines.

"We constantly monitor all collective co-operatives and try to give material assistance to those we believe deserve it," the official said.

MINISTER PRESENTS 'NO SHOCKS' MINI-BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] THE Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, presented a "no shocks" mini-Budget to Parliament yesterday.

Presenting the House of Assembly with supplementary estimates for an additional \$304 058 000, which he is asking Parliament to vote for 12 ministries, Cde Chidzero said he believed an increase in taxation had to be ruled out as a way of financing the Government deficit which, it was anticipated, would be \$267 million higher than the budgeted deficit of \$450 million.

He said he was left with no resort but to finance the extra deficit by borrowing.

The minister said he would also introduce today the Finance No. 2 Bill to give effect to the lower-level income tax he announced in his Budget last July.

The Bill will introduce a tax of 2 percent on the incomes of people who earn more than \$100 a month, but who do not pay "PAYE" tax. The new tax on low-wage earners will come into effect on April 1. It was originally due to be introduced on January 1, Cde Chidzero said.

It was estimated it would yield \$3 million in the three months of the financial year that would remain after April 1 and would "demonstrate the determination of our people to propel the transformation process through sacrifice and discipline", he said.

The minister said that, compared to the \$304 million requested in the supplementary estimates and notwithstanding the recent salary increase for civil servants, he expected that savings of about \$210 million would be made elsewhere in the Budget.

These would arise in the form of savings of \$93 million on the public sector investment programme, savings of \$35 million in lending to parastatals and savings of \$82 million from miscellaneous recurrent votes.

This would give a net excess of expenditure and net lending over the budgeted figure of about \$95 million. When this was added to the shortfall forecast on

revenue and grants of \$172 million, the deficit was \$716 million--\$267 million more than the budgeted deficit.

The additional money Parliament was being asked for included \$26 million for drought relief, Cde Chidzero said.

"I had hoped to avoid supplementary expenditure on this item because if we had had a normal rainy season there would by now have been a number of food crops being harvested.

"However, as we all know, the rainfall has been erratic and the assessment is that drought relief will have to continue at a very substantial rate," he said.

The Government had also to provide support for the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company during the difficult times it was going through, as it was an industry which earned the country \$40 million in foreign exchange and provided a living for 6 000 people and was vital to the whole fabric of Zimbabwe's industrialisation process.

The cost of security represented a considerable burden on the fiscus but unless stability could be ensured the economy would not be able to function, he said.

The vehicles and equipment that would be paid for out of the estimates was essential "to defending our hard-won freedom".

He said the reduction in the size of the army meant savings in defence salaries but extra provision for demobilisation gratuities.

The minister told the House he had not been able to make full provision in the 1983/84 budget for the previous year's State trading losses of \$270 million.

Increases in consumer prices in October last year had helped to reduce the trading losses in the current year but made no contribution to the previous year's losses.

He said he had intended providing for these losses in next year's budget but to reduce the burden in 1984/85 needed about \$86 million in the current year.

The amount provided for education in the supplementary estimates was in line with the Government's commitment to making education available to all children.

About half of the provision was the result of the increased secondary school intake this year and the 5 percent increase in salaries had also accounted for a large part of it.

Cde Chidzero said the national economy remained basically strong, resilient and poised for an upturn, depending on the weather and the world climate, as well as the nature and vigour of Government policy and the decision-making process.

He said the Budget deficit had not been unsatisfactory at the end of December. The figure was \$270 million compared with a budgeted deficit of \$354 million.

Revenues and grants had totalled \$903 million, compared with the \$974 million budgeted for.

Among the main reasons for the shortfall of \$75 million were the generally low levels of economic activities and profits because of the world recession and reduced agricultural production due to the drought.

There had been lower returns on sales tax and excise duty than expected as expenditure swung towards non-taxable essential goods, indicating some resistance to the higher rates of sales tax, the minister said, adding that possible remedies were being examined.

Government expenditure and lending had amounted to \$1 173 million--\$155 million less than the Budget allowed for.

The under-spending had been made up of \$70 million saved on recurrent spending, \$28 million underspent on the public sector investment programme and \$57 million underspent on short-term lending.

The slow rate of public sector investment programme (PSIP) spending was not out of character for the first half of the year.

Almost half of the provision was for loans, which recipients delayed drawing to save interest. Spending on development projects had been at a higher rate than at the same time last year.

Cde Chidzero said he believed that at the end of the financial year there would be an under-expenditure of \$25 million.

CSO: 3400/721

BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALISTS SAY THEIR PRESS DISCREDITED NATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] BULAWAYO. IMPRESSED by what they had seen during their eight-day visit, a group of black South African journalists agreed here yesterday that the press in their own country deliberately discredited Zimbabwe.

The five journalists--Mr Sam Mabe of the Sowetan, Johannesburg, Mr Langa Skosana, news editor of the Star's Africa edition, Mr Ike Segole of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Clement Ntombela of Ilanga, Durban, and Mr Ezra Mantini of The Sunday Times--left Bulawayo yesterday at the end of their fact-finding visit.

In Zimbabwe as guests of the Zimbabwe Tourist Board, Air Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Sun Hotels and United Touring Company, the group visited Harare, Msvingo, Kariba, Hwange, Victoria Falls and Bulawayo.

Unstinting in their praise for the holiday resorts, wildlife and hotel standards in this country, they said, however, it had been the complete racial integration which had impressed them most.

"Zimbabwe has only just emerged from a long traumatic war. That within such a short space of time racial friction has given way to complete harmony, with life going on normally, is a magnificent achievement," Mr Mantini said.

The South African Press had been doing Zimbabwe an injustice for a long time but it was in the interests of the government there to discredit this country with the hope that all the white would leave, to help swell their ranks in South Africa, he added.

While a single murder in Zimbabwe was "blown up out of all proportion" by the South African newspapers, the fact there were more than 1 400 murders in Soweto alone last year went unrecorded.

"The average weekend death toll in that township is 20 people as a result of violence, not to mention many more who die as a result of tribal faction fights. But if there is a single murder in Zimbabwe it makes headlines at once," Mr Segole said.

Describing their visit as "an eye-opener", the group agreed that a great potential existed for getting more black South African tourists to visit this country.

Mr Skosana said: "The idea of coming to Zimbabwe for a holiday has never yet been sold to black South Africans who at present go mainly to our coastal resorts. I would suggest the tourist industry here goes all-out to attract this new market," Mr Skosana said.

But it had to be appreciated that the South African government would do everything possible to discourage black people from visiting Zimbabwe "since they would then be able to see how a multiracial country really works", he added.

CSO: 3400/766

BANK'S BUSINESS TRENDS REVIEW WARNS REFLATION 'WOULD BE DISASTROUS'

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] ANY attempt to reflate the economy at this time, given present fiscal constraints, would be disastrous, in the opinion of the Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe.

In the latest edition of its Business Trends review the bank warns: "At a time of severe balance of payments strain, high inflation and a yawning deficit, such a policy would seem to be a prescription for economic disaster."

While domestic reflation might boost Government tax revenues and corporate turnovers, it would rapidly undermine the entire policy framework pursued since devaluation of seeking to restrain domestic spending while boosting exports.

Government would, therefore, have little alternative other than to persist with existing policies in the hope of a more normal 1984/85 agricultural season and a continuing world recovery providing a secure platform for a broad-based upswing in 1985.

"To seek to tamper with policies at this juncture in search of short-run gains would be a high risk strategy and one which would, in all likelihood, create difficulties with the IMF," says the review.

"As it is, the 60 percent increase in the budget deficit in 1983/84 implies higher levels of Government borrowing over the next few months and just how far this is compatible with the terms of the IMF standby agreement is unclear."

Seriousness

The seriousness of the situation facing Government is borne out by the fact that debt servicing of \$524 million now represents the highest segment, 18,7 percent, of total budgeted spending ahead of education (18 percent) and defence (14,9 percent).

Between them these three votes now account for 51 percent of expenditure.

Standard's review admits that in tackling the "intractable problem" of recurrent spending, as Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development described it in Parliament recently, there is little that can be done about the debt-service burden other than avoiding borrowing internally and externally to fund current spending.

"Attention must surely soon be paid to the levels and pattern of spending in non-income-generating areas of state activity, such as social services and defence," the review suggests.

Revised figures show that recurrent spending during the current fiscal year will account for about 38 percent of Gross Domestic Product which in the bank's opinion is "too high by any yardstick".

Public sector investment spending, however, including parastatal loans of \$417 million, represents only 7 percent of estimated 1983 GDP and lower than the \$436 million invested last year.

The review's authors say that it is difficult to see any material improvement in Government revenue over the next year. If revenues are brought into line with current spending there will need to be some major expenditure reductions in this year's July budget.

Longer term implications are also examined in the light of projections in the Transitional National Development Plan, which pointed to real growth in GDP of 8 percent annually between mid-1982 and mid-1985.

Output

"With output estimated to have fallen 5 percent since the middle of 1982, Zimbabwe will do well to show a nil growth, rather than a decline in GDP, over the plan period," says the review.

Meanwhile there is likely to be definite growth in the money supply which registered marked decline in 1983 in the wake of the IMF standby agreement.

M2, the broader monetary aggregate, rose only 2,5 percent last year compared with 19,5 percent in 1982 and 8,7 percent in 1981.

The main reason for the slowdown, says the review, was the reduction in Government borrowing from the monetary sector from nearly \$600 million at the end of 1982 to some \$250 million in mid-1983. A decline in foreign assets in the first half of the year also helped to restrain money supply growth.

Banks also had to finance \$270 million of losses of the marketing boards in 1982/83. The reduction in subsidies helped to curb losses but unless there are further retail price increases the reduction in state trading losses will be reversed, the review adds.

Another reason for the slowdown in the money supply was the reduction in the growth rate of lending to the Agricultural Marketing Authority which was only marginal during the first half of 1983 compared with the leap from \$100 million to \$375 million between 1980 and the end of 1982.

"The need to finance a budget deficit this year of \$717 million--\$267 million more than originally forecast--implies faster money supply growth in 1984," says the review.

"To the extent that the Minister borrows from the banks, the money supply will be raised and growth of a minimum of 10 percent in M2 is on the cards this year.

"Money supply growth will be even higher if the authorities fail to restrain budget spending on recurrent account since there is little chance of any major increase in tax revenues until 1985/86."

CSO: 3400/766

NEW ZNCC HEAD TO TALK WITH GOVERNMENT ABOUT THREATS TO BUSINESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpt] THE new president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ernest Chiweshe, yesterday vowed to hold talks with Government about threats to the viability of established businesses and the rising incidence of robbery and crime which affected many ZNCC members.

Speaking in Harare after he was elected to succeed outgoing president Mr Abner Botsh he told delegates attending the ZNCC's first AGM that it would also be up to them to come up with ideas to solve these problems.

Mr Chiweshe said the viability of businesses had been affected by the reduction in import allocations; the rigid imposition of price-control regulations, particularly in the rural areas, "and, of course, the effect upon our economy following three years of drought". "I am also extremely worried by the rising incidence of robbery and crime which affects many of our members," he said. "Senator Brian Grubb in his recent address to the AGM of the Harare branch, boldly identified the problem of 'national dishonesty', and we cannot afford to ignore his remarks.

"The State has a duty to protect all its citizens, including those in the business community, and I am concerned at reports of slow or inadequate reaction by the authorities to incidents of robbery and the like."

Mr Chiweshe also said he intended to "follow up, as speedily as possible, an initiative that has already started within the chamber, and that is the re-examination of our present services to members".

He pointed out that the interests of ZNCC members, varying as they did from the multi-national corporations to the rural trader, were not all the same and members should be given a choice over what publications and services they wanted. "It is vital we maintain the momentum that has been established since ZNCC's formation a year ago. If we are to do this, we must recognise that within the overall umbrella of the chamber there are different sectors of business interests which require special attention."

ZIANA INTERVIEWS MOZAMBIKAN FAMILIES IN RUSHINGA DISTRICT

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 4 Mar 84

[Text] MORE than 400 Mozambican families who have settled at a camp in Rushinga district, north-east of Zimbabwe, have no immediate plans to return home as they say "too much hunger" awaits them there.

This was the view expressed by many families when interviewed, by Ziana on Thursday through a "communication committee."

The committee was set up by the families because of the language problem many of them are having.

One of the committee members, Cde Moses Makengo, said: "We are going to stay here at this camp. We are not going back to Mozambique because there is no food for us there and your shops are full of food."

However, Cde Makengo expressed concern at the rate at which his people were dying at the camp. "We bury about two or three people every day. Both the children and adults are dying of hunger," he said.

The youngest member at the camp is a month-old baby while the oldest, who came to the camp with her four year old grandchild, is eighty.

The families, who previously lived in a "squatter camp" established by them in recent months not far from the district administration offices, have recently been moved to another site in the area. When Ziana visited them near the administration centre just over two weeks ago there was about one death a day.

At the new site, the families looked quite happy and had put up about 50 huts and five toilets. An improvement on the rough grass and stick-tent-like shelters they had erected at the old camp.

The District Administration of Rushinga, Cde Kanyandura Kanyau, told Ziana that the people had been moved to the new site on the advice of the Ministry of Health.

"We have asked the Red Cross to increase water points where the people can come and collect water," Cde Kanyau said. He said his main concern was that the families were not getting regular assistance.

On Wednesday, Cde Kanyau said, the British High Commissioner had visited the camp and given the families some mealie-meal.

He said the mealie meal had kept them going adding that he did not know where their next meal would come from.

Appealing for food and clothing, Cde Kanyau said any organisation willing to assist should contact Rushinga District offices. He said if food was easily available it could ease the burden of the local people who sometimes shared their food with the Mozambicans.

"We cannot allow these people to die on our door steps so sometimes the people try to share whatever they can get," he said.

Cde Kanyau also said that he was becoming worried because the local community depended entirely on the rations they received from Social Services Department.

He said the rations were not enough for Rushinga's 60 000 people, not to mention the extra Mozambican families. "Now we have not had any deliveries for the last few months," he said.

"We tried to have the rations raised but we were told that the money earmarked for drought relief was limited," he said.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross field and training officer, Mashonaland Central, Sister Georgina Savanhu, and the League of Red Cross Societies representative, Mr Goran Ulfax who also visited Rushinga camp said the ZRC would try to deploy more volunteers in the area.

Primary health care with emphasis on practical hygiene and child care will soon be taught to the families at the camp, Sister Savanhu said.--Ziana.

CSO: 3400/766

NATION CANNOT COPE WITH HUGE STARVING REFUGEE POPULATION

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 5 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] WITH THE ANNUAL "rainy season" drawing to a dry close for the third year, Zimbabwe can expect another tough period with basic foods having to be imported.

Already 10 000 tonnes of maize is on its way with the help of Britain from Malawi to help with drought relief. And more will be needed to help the drought stricken in parts of Matabeleland get through the winter months.

Fortunately parts of Mashonaland have had satisfactory rainfalls and most of our crops will come from there. But it is a hand-to-mouth existence until hopes are raised once again as the next "rainy season" approaches.

What will put a strain on our reserves is the influx of starving refugees from Mozambique.

These unfortunate people are fleeing the drought which has hit their area harder and has been aggravated by the activities of bandits who are stopping relief food supplies from coming through.

As it is there can be no sending these refugees back to what appears would be a certain death from hunger.

Already three a day are dying in their make-shift camp in Rushinga district, a situation which cannot be allowed to continue.

Their arrival in Zimbabwe, however, could herald a much larger influx in the next few months. This must be recognised and plans made to avert such a crisis. Zimbabwe must always be ready to help its neighbours, but we cannot be expected, in present circumstances, to cope with a huge starving refugee problem.

CSO: 3400/766

ILLEGAL ALIENS TO BE PUT IN SPECIAL CENTERS PRIOR TO REPATRIATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpt] DISPLACED Mozambicans and other illegal aliens are being rounded up and put in special centres before arrangements are made for their repatriation, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Simbi Mubako, said yesterday.

And employers who took advantage of illegal immigrants' plight to employ and exploit them will be prosecuted for violating Zimbabwe's laws on expatriate employment.

Addressing the National Affairs Association at a city hotel, Cde Mubako warned employers that it was illegal to employ expatriates and aliens without temporary employment permits issued for specific periods by the Government.

These measures were being taken to control immigration and the subsequent increase in the population of Zimbabwe.

Difficult

Answering a question, the minister said although it was difficult to know the exact number of displaced persons from Mozambique who were in Zimbabwe, "we are rounding up illegal immigrants from wherever they are to some centres where we will process them in conjunction with their governments and arrange for their repatriation."

Health and education services would be overloaded if immigration laws were not strictly enforced. This would also help to control epidemic diseases.

"The basis of the new policy is that Zimbabwe, like all developing countries, cannot improve the living standards of its citizens if foreigners can keep adding to the numbers without proper controls.

Socialism

"We are trying to implement socialism for a population of some eight million people in the form of free primary education, free medical care for those earning a certain amount of income. There is also a problem of unemployment and crime and security..."

On dual citizenship, Cde Mubako said the Constituion had enabled the Government to abolish it and a Bill would be presented before Parliament soon.

People with dual citizenship would soon be required to renounce the other and remain with one. However, there would be enough guarantees and protection for these people who have lived in Zimbabwe for a long time who might not opt for Zimbabwean citizenship.

They might be granted permanent residence permits but they would not be allowed to vote or use Zimbabwean passports.

CSO: 3400/766

GRAIN PRODUCERS WELCOME MAIZE PRICE INCENTIVE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] THE Commercial Grain Producers' Association has welcomed the announcement last week by the Government of an incentive price of \$20 a tonne for all maize delivered to the Grain Marketing Board's depots before the end of April this year.

The association's chairman, Mr James Whitaker, said the announcement last week was the first public sign that the Government was taking positive action to rectify the national grain stock situation.

According to the announcement, which was made by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, there will also be a delivery incentive price of \$15 a tonne for all maize deliveries during May.

The statement, Mr Whitaker said, was also an acknowledgement of the position of grain farmers' serious financial plight caused by the third successive drought in the country.

"However, the early delivery prices are purely a return to the producer of actual additional costs that will be incurred to dry and deliver this maize earlier than is normal. It is not a cash bonanza."

He said the grain industry was in a particularly serious situation and that it looked to the Government for the "same bold and positive measures which it took in 1980, when the country had an easier supply situation than pertains today".

In 1980, in a move to encourage Zimbabwe's farmers to grow enough food to meet domestic needs, the Government announced the pre-planting producer prices for the 1980-81 maize cropping season of \$120 a tonne naked for Class A.

The new incentive prices are in addition to the pre-planting price of \$140 a tonne announced by the Government in August last year.

Senator Norman said on Monday that he was satisfied that the combined measures of maize imports and incentives would enable the Government to feed the nation and maintain satisfactory reserves of grain.

HARARE WATER CONSUMPTION TO BE REDUCED

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] HARARE'S water ration has been cut to 15 cubic metres a month for flats while other city users must cut down to 75 percent of their unrationed consumption and Chitungwiza has been cut from 70 percent to 60 percent of its normal supply.

Last night Harare City Council also cut Sublime to 60 percent and Norton to 70 percent of the average of the water used from June to November last year.

City industrial and commercial users, which include factories, offices, shops, hotels, hostels and recreational centres, had their water ration cut to 75 percent of consumption based on the same period.

The cuts are effective from the March meter reading.

Foreign embassies, Government and local government offices, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and doctor's surgeries, educational establishments--schools, colleges, libraries and galleries--are also rationed to 75 percent of the average of June to November 1983.

The Deputy Mayor and chairman of the town planning and works committee, Councillor Oliver Chidawu, told the council that despite the publicity given to the water rationing measures, several high-density suburbs' residents exceeded their quotas while the dam levels were falling.

Clr Chidawu told of a house in Highfield which had to pay water bills of \$1 246,45 and one low-density resident was to pay \$3 000.

Surcharges

The average water bills for some Mbare residents were about \$200, Highfield about \$300, Kambuzuma about \$300 and Mabvuku about \$60.

The surcharges on users who exceed their allocations are \$2 for each cubic metre or up to 25 percent of the monthly quota, and \$5 a cubic metre for any over-use thereafter.

In houses where the limit was exceeded a disc would be introduced into the water supply to restrict residents to the rationed allocation.

And the Director of Works, Cde Tongai Mahachi, would be empowered to institute periodic cut-offs of water supply to areas of the city or individual users.

But the Mayor of Harare, Cnr Tizirayi Gwata, told councillors that the worst cases would be discussed.

Cnr Frank Mills, who asked Cde Mahachi when the Darwendale Tunnel would be completed, was told that the tunnel would only be ready in October 1985 but the digging would be through by September this year.

Cnr John Zhakata suggested that the ration be effective from last night saying that rains during the past weeks had not helped to fill the dams. He was supported by Cnr Timothy Stamps who said it was in the public's interest for the director of works to reduce the quotas to conserve water.

Cnr Stamps said some irrigation schemes along the supplying rivers should be also examined and it would be difficult to restrict building construction. He added that if the director of works was to institute cut-offs, he had to announce to the public and the council as was the case when disconnecting electricity.

Cnr Chidawu said the water ration would be reviewed from time to time depending on the prevailing circumstances, but Alderman Roy Langley suggested that borehole owners in the city be restricted too as the water level in lakes was affected by the borehole levels. Cnr Susan Colquhoun said some commercial companies could be asked to sink boreholes to survive the restrictions.

The 15 000 litres a month (3 299,6 gallons) average at 483 litres (108 gallons) a day over a year while for flats the 10 000 litres a month (2 200 gallons) average out at 328,7 litres a day (72,3 gallons).

But the figures could be lower in a long metre-reading month and the city council has said that this is the figure that counts for the account.

CSO: 3400/721

ZIMBABWE REPORTEDLY FACES BLEAK ECONOMIC FUTURE

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 24 Feb 84 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe faces a bleak economic future as disillusioned ex-ZIPRA freedom fighters take their toll on Government development projects, and the commercial farming community who sustain the country's food supplies. Major industries as well are closing down due to limited foreign currency reserves and lack of raw materials.

Another major cause of the closure of industries, according to Government officials, is the two-year drought which has nearly paralysed the farming infrastructure and brought strict water restriction and rationing laws in all of Zimbabwe's major cities and towns as the supply dams continue to register very low waterlevels.

To date, more than 20 industries and hotels and farmers have closed down, laying-off thousands of workers thereby increasing the already saturated unemployment ranks.

Big names in business like the Monaco Enterprises, which owned three restaurants in Bulawayo alone, a night club, one of the most

popular in Bulawayo known as the 'Z International', and another business in Hwange, formerly Wankie, which operated as a retreat for miners from the coal mines in that town, have all closed down.

Rauzibs (Pty) Ltd, Berkfield (Pty) Ltd and Vashees Group of Companies, together with Mr Monaco's business empire are said to have closed down their companies only to open others in another country.

Industries that have closed down are the clothing manufacturers, who claimed they were put out of business by the Government's failure to control "cheap garments" that were pouring into the country from Botswana.

"People like Botswana garments best because they are cheap and are of modern style. Countries like Botswana and South Africa can have the latest international clothes because their horizons are open to other countries and their industrialists import the best raw material they can come across without any restriction as those existing in Zim-

babwe," said a local businessman.

Another excuse which has been mentioned as contributing to the closures, is what the industrialists described as "bad labour laws" introduced soon after independence.

Some of these labour laws include the taking away of the right of the employer to fire employees he considers unproductive without the approval of the Minister of Labour.

Employers claim that workers are rude, unproductive and lazy because they cannot be fired on the spot when found misbehaving or sitting around and doing less work as desired by the employer.

Before an employer can fire an employee, he has to notify the labour office in his town who in turn forwards the request to a higher office and that office in turn hands the request to the Minister. The process normally, takes almost

three months the employee is on suspension and if the decision comes in favour of the employee, the employer has to pay the employee for all the time spent not working, and reinstate the worker.

Employers also claim that workers spend most of the working time meeting in their committees to discuss among other things, the management.

"This is vital time which could have been spent doing some work rather than disrupt work which could have earned us millions of dollars. A minute's stoppage in factory costs millions of dollars, so it is very vital that time in the industries should not be spent on petty issues because in such business, time is money," said a Bulawayo industrialist.

On workers committees the Government says workers need representation among themselves to solve disputes and maintain good labour relations with their employers before approaching the union or labour office for advice.

The main aim is also to ensure workers' participation in the affairs of the industry, such as running the firm, how

and where raw material is ordered, and to improve productivity.

Meanwhile dissident problem has also taken a toll on Government development projects.

Besides burning the road equipment, they have also burnt more than ten buses belonging to individual operators and multi-nationals like the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company (ZOC).

MINISTER SAYS NATION'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY TO START IN JUNE

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 84 p 13

[Text] GWERU--THE Minister of State (Industry and Technology), Cde Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday called on industry to "tighten their belts" for the next three to four months, saying Zimbabwe will start to have an economic recovery from June.

He also called on employers to examine their costs of production and use re-trenchment of workers as the last resort.

Addressing workers and management of Zimbllass in Gweru, Cde Kangai said that in the United Kingdom the growth rate would be 1,5 percent and that of the United States 4-5 percent. In Europe they were realising an upturn and were now discussing how to handle the recovery.

Although it took time before Zimbabwe reaped the benefits of this recovery, Cde Kangai said, "we believe that from June onwards we should begin to realise a very strong recovery".

He added, however, that this would depend on whether the recovery in Europe and the United States was sustained.

There were already signs of recovery, the minister said. These were the international recovery and the fact that in agriculture--the basis of Zimbabwe's economy--this year was not as bad as last year.

"These two factors are bound to produce some slight improvement," he said.

Cde Kangai had just been briefed by the general manager of Zimglass, Mr Harold Barrell, who said that the company had closed its recently opened third production line because of the economic downturn.

Mr Barrell said that the company's market had dropped from 24 500 tonnes to 16 500 tonnes and there were indications that this could drop further to 13 500 tonnes.

Because of the expansion in establishing the third production line, which Cde Kangai said was built at the request of the Government so that the country did

not import glass, the company had used all its cash and now had an overdraft. As a result the company was seeking to retrench some workers, Mr Barrell said.

The chairman of the workers' committee, Cde Edward Mereri, said that what surprised the workers was that management was seeking to retrench 89 workers, which was a higher number than the people they took in when they opened the third production line.

In reply Cde Kangai said that as there were signs of recovery what was needed was to examine production costs and see where any modifications could be made.

CSO: 3400/721

DROUGHT HIGHLIGHTS ROLE OF PARASTATAL CSC

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Excerpt] THE recent seasons, in which many of Zimbabwe's cattle producers have experienced severe drought conditions, have strongly underlined the wide-ranging role of the country's parastatal beef marketing organization, the Cold Storage Commission.

The CSC operates factories in Bulawayo, Masvingo, Kadoma, Marondera, and Chinhoyi, and sales service branches in Harare and Mutare, plus a cold store in Gweru.

Following a survey carried out by a firm of international economic consultants, a comprehensive plan has been put forward for both renovations to some of the existing factories and the development of new factories.

Improvements

A variety of improvements have recently been completed at the Marondera and Chinhoyi abattoirs designed to meet requirements of the Lome Convention, which granted Zimbabwe an export quota of 8 100 tonnes of beef a year.

Subject to final approval by the European Economic Community, the fulfilment of this quota and the ensuing levy on sales which has to be used for the development of the beef industry will have a major and beneficial impact on the industry and on the country's economy generally.

The CSC has a number of cattle finance schemes, feedlots and holding grounds. Last year, of the 27 000 cattle moved from the southern half of the country, 70 000 went to feed-lots, 30 000 to holding grounds and the remainder were placed with better-off farmers.

The CSC bought 84 000 head with communal areas under the Cattle Rescue Operation scheme.

Recently the commission prepared a variety of proposals and plans for 1984 to alleviate drought effects on livestock.

CSO: 3400/766

JOB PROSPECTS FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN BULAWAYO TO REMAIN POOR

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Walter Mapango]

[Excerpt] EMPLOYMENT prospects for university graduates in Bulawayo will remain poor unless the recession eases and the adverse effects of the drought abated.

According to managers of two employment agencies in the city centre there are more university graduates looking for employment than there are positions for them. This applies to graduates in all disciplines, with the exception of administration and accountancy.

Says Mr Ian Redmond of the Employment 80 Agency: "About ten graduates a month are registering for employment with us. They have wide ranging qualifications and come from both outside the country and from our local university. But the current job market is difficult due to the drought and economic recession."

Experience

Mr Redmond said most companies at present were adopting a wait and see attitude. They were in a position to dictate the condition of the job market and in most cases insisted that university graduates must have experience before they could be engaged.

"One problem we have is in deciding whether the qualifications graduates bring from outside the country are recognised here.

There are people bringing qualifications from strange universities which we are not sure about, especially as we know that some universities are in the business just to make money. I have got round this problem by letting the Department of Manpower veto them."

Cde King Mehlo of the Government Employment Bureau said nine university graduates were at present enrolled at his agency. Three were from the local university and six were from countries outside Zimbabwe.

Women

"I have four black women whose qualifications range from commerce to social work and administration. Five black men are also registered with us whose qualifications include electrical engineering, accountancy and administration."

Cde Behlo said the graduates would possibly be placed with Government departments as opportunities arose. But the private sector was not promising at all since companies insisted on the graduates to have experience.

CSO: 3400/766

MINISTER SAYS CURFEW IN SOUTH MATABELELAND EFFECTIVE

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 19 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] DISSIDENTS escaping from the security drag-net in the curfew areas in South Matabeleland have either been killed or captured, the Minister of State (Political Affairs and Provincial Development Co-ordination) in the Prime Minister's Office, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday in Bulawayo.

In an interview with the Sunday News Cde Nyagumbo said he could not, for security reasons, disclose the number of dissidents killed or those who had been captured. But all those who had escaped from the curfew areas had been accounted for.

He said because of the prevalent dissident menace in the province certain development projects had been affected.

"The Minister of Water Resources and Development decided to send borehole machinery to the south of Plumtree recently, but the people bringing in the machinery were raided by dissidents.

"They were burnt in their tents and so was the machinery. This was a setback to the development of the area. Other Ministries engaged in development are also adversely affected by this dissident menace," Cde Nyagumbo said.

The Minister said because of the curfew in Matabeleland South the state of security had improved. Last week he had addressed rallies at Nkai, Lupane and Tsholotsho to alert the people of dissidents escaping from the curfew area.

"Cde Enos Nkala (Minister of National Supplies) and myself told the people to report the presence of dissidents to the army and police as soon as possible.

"We also told the people about the present drought and that the Government silos are now empty after a two-year drought relief programme. The Government will now have to buy grain from outside the country."

Cde Nyagumbo said the Government could not get maize from other countries in Africa because of the drought in those countries. But in order to feed the people it must import 1 500 tonnes of maize from the United States of America.

"But this will be yellow maize, which is unpalatable and very costly. We have told the people about these problems," he said.

MINISTER DENIES NKOMO'S CLAIMS OF MURDERS BY SECURITY FORCES

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] HOME Affairs Minister Cde Simbi Mubako yesterday denied recent allegations by Zapu leader Dr Joshua Nkomo of murders, assaults and harassment by security forces in the curfew area of Matabeleland South.

Speaking during question time, Cde Mubako also said that the results of the Curfew were as expected, that a "number of dissidents" had been killed, others captured and dissident sympathisers held and questioned, which in turn led to more captures.

He recalled that two weeks ago in an adjournment debate in the House Dr Nkomo had produced a lengthy catalogue of allegations of killings and harassment.

Officers in charge of police stations had been asked to comment on Dr Nkomo's allegations.

"No such reports have been received to date," Cde Mubako said, but added that should any be received, investigations would be made and the Assembly advised.

He said there were centres in the "operational area" where local residents, known to be sympathisers of dissidents, were questioned. As a result of this, dissidents had been arrested, and would appear in court soon.

"There is no evidence that these centres are places of beatings as suggested by the honourable member."

To charges by Dr Nkomo that pupils at Hope Fountain School near the Matopos had been harassed by security forces, Cde Mubako said that an investigation had been carried out and it had been discovered that a unit of security forces had visited the school to inform pupils of conditions of the curfew.

Police had interviewed pupils and the investigation showed that Dr Nkomo's claim was not substantiated.

He also said that the supply of food had been "flowing easily" to shops and business in the curfew area, although there were some exceptions.

But these were because bus and truck owners were reluctant to take their vehicles into the operational area, despite assurances given by security forces.

Police, he said, were doing "all they can" to ensure food was supplied to the areas off the main roads.

CSO: 3400/721

MUGABE ASKS ZAPU LEADERS TO STOP DISSIDENTS FROM KILLING INNOCENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] CDE MUGABE yesterday called on the Zapu leadership, including the party president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, to go all out to stop the senseless killing of innocent people by dissidents.

Dissidents claimed to be fighting in Zapu's name and they all wore the Father Zimbabwe badge depicting Dr Nkomo. Such action would give credence to the public pronouncements of opposition to dissidents by Zapu leaders, he said during the Prime Minister's question time.

No campaigns were being conducted in Matabeleland to get people to shun and condemn dissidents and there had only been half-hearted statements by Zapu leaders.

He was answering a question by Cde Joseph Jekanyika (Zanu-PF, Mash. East) on why the UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa was detained but Dr Nkomo was not despite his name being mentioned in connection with dissident activity.

The Government was aware that some Zapu leaders controlled and supported the dissidents. The Prime Minister warned that the Government was watching and monitoring the activities of such people.

"No one is immune to arrest," he said.

Cde Mugabe said that the fact that Bishop Muzorewa had been arrested did not mean that Cde Nkomo should also be arrested. Each case would be considered separately.

The bishop had been forgiven several times but had chosen to go soliciting for funds from people and countries seeking to destabilise Zimbabwe. The Government's policy of reconciliation should be reciprocated by promoting national unity in the nation.

He recalled how Bishop Muzorewa had sent troops to kill Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique and Zambia and yet had been forgiven. The Prime Minister told the House that the detention of the bishop was under review by the tribunal.

He told Cde Thenjiwe Lesabe (Zapu, Mat. North) who had asked what was being done to protect women and children in Matabeleland South curfew area that the police and military activities there were meant to ensure that people could go about their lives without threat of assassination.

MUZENDA'S CALL TO BURY HATCHET, WORK TOGETHER WELCOMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Tough--But Vital--Task"]

[Text] TURNING swords into ploughshares is not an easy thing, especially after the bloody struggle that brought about the birth of Zimbabwe. But that is a measure of the magnitude of the struggle that our country faces as we try to bury past bitternesses.

It is with that thought in mind that we welcome the call by the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, earlier this week that we should bury the hatchet and work together as Zimbabweans.

That call reiterates once more the Prime Minister's exhortation when he unveiled the policy of national reconciliation. For as long as we continue to emphasise past differences, disagreements and hatreds, energies that could otherwise be devoted to national development will be wasted on fruitless arguments.

What is needed is an esprit de corps whereby Zimbabweans are proud of their country and of its heritage. In that kind of Zimbabwe we can stop complaining about our shortcomings and problems. Instead we can devote ourselves to making the most of our situation. That is the kind of Zimbabwe Cde Muzenda called for.

CSO: 3400/766

BRIEFS

GWERU'S 'SERIOUS' WATER PROBLEM--THE Acting Town Clerk of Gweru, Cde Daniel Matawu, has warned that other methods of water rationing will be introduced if it is discovered that people are ignoring rationing allocations that came into effect on Wednesday because they can afford to pay the penalties. It was therefore in the interests of everybody to conserve water and stick to their allocations, he added. People have been allowed 25 cubic metres a month for domestic use after which they will be asked to pay penalties. The seriousness of the water problem was shown by figures recently released which indicated that dams which supply the city with water are less than half full or virtually empty. Amapongokwe Dam is 39 percent full and White Waters is 28 percent full while Gwenoro is considered to be empty because it is below the gauge level. Ngamo Dam, which is used primarily for industrial purposes is only eight percent full. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 17 Feb 84 p 1]

BULAWAYO'S CONSUMPTION 'TOO HIGH'--BULAWAYO'S average daily water consumption is still too high, the City Water Engineer, Mr James Milne, said yesterday. Since the introduction of water rationing this month, the daily rate of consumption has dropped to 81 000 cubic metres a day, compared with 98 000 cubic metres in January. But this was still not low enough to be really safe and the water department was hoping daily consumption could be brought down to about 70 000 cubic metres a day, said Mr Milne. "We find that domestic consumers are very concerned about the situation and are generally sticking to their ration, but I'm not so sure about commerce and industry, which could cut down a little more," he said. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Feb 84 p 1]

FLOUR SHORTAGE ENDS--THE problem of flour shortage which had hit community-based bakery projects in the Midlands has been solved, the provincial officer with the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Cde Cleret Chakauya, said yesterday. She said an agreement had been reached with National Foods where the company would supply 100 bags of 90 kg each of flour a month at the rate of 25 bags a week. "These bags are supplied on a cash basis and are enough for all the groups that come through us," Cde Chakauya said. If there was greater need for flour the Ministry would negotiate a new contract with the millers. Groups that needed smaller packages of flour were referred to other markets. Cde Chakauya said that the 100 bags were for bakery projects in Chivhu, Mvuma, Gweru and Shurugwi districts. Other districts were getting their supplies from towns nearest to them. Cde Chakauya said that in

just a month the number of bakery projects in the province had increased from 78 to 121 and now had 77 males and 3 740 females employed. The problem was reported last month by the projects officer, Cde Alexander Furusa who said suppliers could not meet their flour demands. The best suppliers could afford then was half the demand. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 22 Feb 84 p 5]

MATABELELAND/FARMERS' SECURITY FUND--A MATABELELAND Security Fund has been set up to help farmers in dissident affected parts of Matabeleland to buy additional security equipment, according to the latest issue of The Farmer. The magazine said the concept of such a fund arose after the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, had "seen for himself the serious plight of farmers in Matabeleland". Grain, cattle, cotton, coffee, poultry, oil seeds and dairy commodity associations and the Commercial Farmers' Union had contributed large sums of money to the fund, the magazine said. Farmers' associations, particularly in Mashonaland, had helped the fund and donations had been received from a number of business enterprises. The Farmer reported that the creation of the fund would give business houses and farmers in the rest of the country an opportunity to help farmers in Matabeleland. Astra Corporation had sponsored a suite at the Bulawayo Sun Hotel every Saturday night for the year November 1983 to October 1984, for use by "CFU members who would like a respite from the tension of life in the dissident affected areas. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 22 Feb 84 p 1]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO CONTINUE--WITH dissidents robbing and murdering people for political purposes, the Government could not even consider abolishing capital punishment at this time, the Prime Minister said yesterday. Answering a question during his question time, the Prime Minister said that when the situation returned to normal, the pros and cons of capital punishment--and whether it could be abolished for common law murder--could be looked into. But in the present situation, when soldiers were sent after dissidents they were sent to eliminate them. Party thinking, and Cde Mugabe's personal view, once was that the conditions allowing the Government to eventually abolish capital punishment should be created. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1]

GOLD MINES HIT BY THEFTS--BULAWAYO--MORE than \$800 000 worth of gold was stolen from the country's gold mines in the last 12 months, the Minister of Mines, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, said here yesterday. Cde Ndlovu was speaking at the annual meeting of the Bulawayo District Mining Association. He said the hardest hit by these thefts were the larger mines where substantial amounts were stolen in the form of bullion, which is unrefined gold or gold leaving the mines for Barclays Bank. A total of 15 kg of gold was stolen from Dalny Mine in January this year, 9 kg from Arcturus Mine, 6 kg from Castle Mine and 3 kg from from Legion and Athens mines. This brought the total of thefts from larger mines to 36 kg, in the last 12 months. The value is nearly \$468 000. Gold worth about \$375 000 was also stolen from the smaller mines during the period extending from January last year to January this year. This brought the grand total loss to \$843 000 in one year. Cde Ndlovu said his ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, was examining the best possible ways to deal with illegal gold buyers. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1]

CURFEW AREA FOOD MEASURES--THE Government has taken steps to see that enough food reaches people in the curfew area of Matabeleland South. Home Affairs Minister Cde Simbi Mubako said in a statement yesterday that the Government had received reports that some parts of the province may not be receiving enough food to counter the effects of the drought. "Paying due attention to the exigencies of security", he said, security force commanders in the area would see to it that: --Shops and grocers opened twice a week. --Social services officials distributed drought relief at suitable centres. The Commissioner of Police, Cde Wiridzayi Nguruve, and the Army Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Rex Nhongo, were already in the area to inspect the situation and "ensure prompt implementation of these measures". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/766

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DATE FILMED

10 April 1984